

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

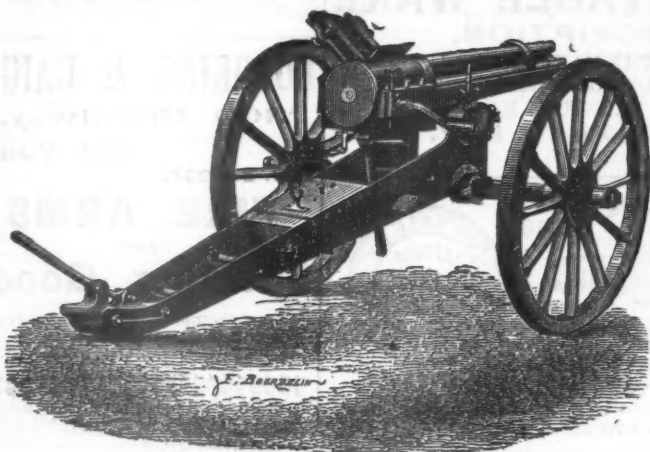
## JOURNAL.

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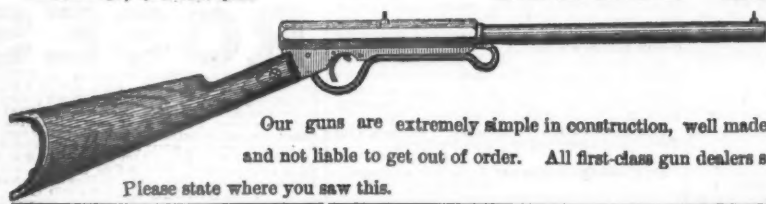
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## PERSONAL ITEMS.

COL. William Myers, chief quartermaster with Gen. Terry, will hereafter reside in St. Paul, Minn., and act in the dual capacity of depot quartermaster in that city and chief quartermaster at Fort Snelling.

CHAPLAIN O. E. Herriek, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on a short leave to visit his relatives.

GEN. B. C. Card, U. S. A., has relinquished charge at Washington to Col. R. N. Batchelder, and entered upon duty with Gen. Ingalls.

1ST LIEUT. Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Artillery, who left this vicinity last November for the Pacific Coast, will return next August for duty at West Point.

LIEUT. J. L. Bullis, 24th Infantry, will remain East for several months longer.

LIEUTS. A. L. Myer, M. M. Maus, G. B. Walker, W. Baird, and H. L. Bailey, U. S. A., having completed their year's tour of signal instruction at Fort Myer, Va., leave there this week en route to regiments.

GEN. W. B. Hazen has gone to St. Louis this week to attend the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

EX-SECRETARY Hunt, who has been suffering from a fit of indigestion, was reported better at last accounts.

MAJOR R. L. Morris, 5th Infantry, whose death we announced in another place, was one of the earliest members of the Army Mutual Aid Association, standing No. 61 on the list. His widow, who is his beneficiary, received \$2,500 from the association.

THE President and Secretary Chandler and other intimate friends were entertained by James Gordon Bennett on his yacht on Monday last. The trip came to a sad conclusion, owing to the fact that the yacht ran into a mud bank off the Arsenal point. The party had to have their elegant lunch without the bracing breezes of the Potomac. Some time in the evening a tug was signalled and came alongside and took the party to the shore. The *Namona* has not met expectations as to speed, but her interior decorations are described as unrivalled. The wood work of the various divisions is all of the richest, and each one of a different kind. That in the ladies' cabin is of mahogany, that in the saloon of English oak, and Bennett's private apartments of cherry. The ceilings are all elaborately frescoed, and the bed is said to have cost \$1,000. The yacht is illuminated by the Edison electric light. The engines are of 400-horse power, and everything connected with the vessel is of the most approved pattern.

LIEUT. Chas. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., is to marry on the 14th of June Miss Mamie Greene, daughter of General O. D. Greene, Adjt.-Gen. of the Dept. of Columbia.

GEN. Hancock wrote Thursday to Gen. Barnum, accepting for himself and staff the invitation to be present and participate in the memorial exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic at the Academy of Music on the evening of Decoration Day.

SURGEON J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., one of the physicians who attended President Garfield, is reported to be seriously ill in Europe. The continued strain to which he was subjected during the President's illness broke down his nervous system, and soon after the President's death he went abroad. He is now at Nice, and the reports received from him do not encourage his friends.

Mrs. Betsy Mason, wife of Sergt. Mason, had an interview with the President Thursday afternoon, and made a strong appeal for her husband's release.

SURGEON E. Kershner, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

GEN. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., leaves New York Saturday or Sunday of this week, on a few days' leave.

GEN. Sherman telegraphs that he will probably arrive in Washington on Saturday.

GEN. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., is absent from Washington for a few days on business in Virginia.

GEN. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., will likely command the 1st Division of the G. A. R. parade in New York on Decoration Day. The 1st Division will consist of U. S. troops and other uniformed organizations.

LIEUT. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infantry, succeeded Lieut. Seyburn, same regiment, as commander of the Garfield tomb at Cleveland, Ohio. Lieut. Seyburn has returned to Fort Wayne.

THE Governor of Wisconsin has chosen as Aides-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel, Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., retired, and Capt. John L. Clom, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

THE easterly-wind prevailing weather during the whole of the past week in Washington has not been conducive to elasticity of either mind or body. Colds are prevalent, and "umbrellas" overcoats and fans are the necessary paraphernalia of all who venture out of doors. Gen. Hazen is absent, and has left no one who can foretell which of these useful articles will be the most needed in this disagreeable weather. Both Gen. Drum and Col. Corbin felt too much indisposed to remain long at their offices Thursday, and left early for their homes.

CAPT. D. D. Wheeler, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., an old Fort Hamilton acquaintance in the days of the 1st U. S. Artillery there, has been appointed assistant to Gen. Myers at St. Paul, Minn.

COL. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., wife and daughter, were at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, May 8, Mrs. and Miss Blunt leaving for Washington, D. C., in the evening, and the Colonel returns to Fort Leavenworth to attend to his duties as Governor of the Military Prison.

THE *Omaha Daily Herald*, of May 7, says: Lieut. J. F. Cummings, of the 3d Cav., leaves to-day to join his company at Cheyenne and go to New Mexico. The lieutenant was transferred from Fort Washakie to Fort Omaha for his health some weeks ago, but is sent to the front at his own request.

GEN. M. C. McKim, U. S. A., was elected a trustee of the Lincoln Monument Association at a meeting of the trustees held at Washington, May 10.

FORT Maginnis, M. T., is experiencing some changes. It loses Lieuts. W. O. Bartlett and O. B. Warwick, U. S. A., and gains Capt. F. H. Hathaway and W. A. Miller, U. S. A.

LIEUT. W. O. Bartlett, 3d Infantry, will soon forsake the pleasant places (if there are any) of Fort Maginnis for the equally pleasant places (if to be found) of Fort Shaw, Montana.

CAPT. F. H. Hathaway, the lately appointed assistant quartermaster, has under the inexorable orders of the service, to break up the associations at Fort Keogh, endeared to him by many a recollection, and betake himself to Fort Maginnis. Even promotion has its drawbacks.

THE New Hampshire Club of Boston has voted to invite Secretary of the Navy Chandler to be the guest of the club in June.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "A friend of Captain Howgate's family says that Howgate placed a large sum in the hands of Nellie Burrell when he was first apprehended, and she has it yet beyond question. It is not to be supposed that she would allow him to go away penniless, although she has probably not communicated with him since his flight. It was supposed at first that she had been with him, but she was seen on the streets of Washington this week and as she must know she is shadowed she will not go near him yet. This person holds the opinion that the request for money was genuine, perhaps on the ground that the Captain wanted to have returned to him some of the money with which he accommodated a great many people when he had plenty, being of an extremely liberal disposition, and refusing no appeal for aid or favor from his friends. It is said that there are a great many persons here who owe much to his generosity, and that this letter may have been put out simply as a notice to all such that the favor might now be reciprocated. Little faith is put in the claim that he will appear for trial when wanted in court."

THE petition of the officers of the 1st U. S. Infantry at Fort Stockton, in favor of the passage of bill (H. R. No. 1475) to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the service was received in the House May 6 and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

IN a speech in the House May 5 on the Hennepin Canal the Hon. Sewell S. Farwell, of Iowa, said: I undertake to say that while the Government has been expending from eight to ten millions of dollars yearly for the improvement of rivers and harbors and in such work as is now going on at Hell Gate, New York, on the Saint Mary's Canal, in Michigan, and on the canal around the lower rapids at Keokuk, under the direction of U. S. Army officers, not an instance can be found where the money was not honestly, wisely, and necessarily disbursed, or where it has been expended for any political, dishonest or corrupt purpose whatever. The ring rule or corruption evolved in public works in Pennsylvania or any other State should not be evoked to bring into discredit the work of the engineers of the Army, a body of men holding office for life on good behavior, educated to service for the nation, jealous of our national fame and of the interests of the Government. These men do not carry on the work placed in their hands in the interest of any political party, and they can be relied upon to do honest service for the people.

CAPT. Henry Erben and Lieut.-Commander H. H. Gorringer, U. S. N., were amongst the guests at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, held Tuesday evening, May 9, at Delmonico's.

THE promotion of Capt. Bates, 20th Inf., to Major, vice Morris, deceased, gives 1st Lieut. W. R. Maize of that regiment, a captaincy, and 2d Lieut. J. C. Dent a 1st lieutenantancy. Mr. Maize has held the rank of 1st lieutenant since Jan. 22, 1867, over fifteen years, and there are yet many others of still older appointment not yet captains, and yet there are found opponents to a compulsory retirement act. The same remarks apply to Lieut. Benson, 7th U. S. Inf., who gets his captaincy by the death of Capt. Browning. He has been a 1st lieutenant over 16 years.

THE death of Major Twining gives Capt. O. H. Ernst, of the Engineer Corps, his majority. Major Ernst is a graduate of 1864.

CAPT. J. M. Lancaster, 3d U. S. Art., was expected in Charleston, S. C., Saturday, May 13, to attend the competitive drills to take place there May 15.

MAJOR E. G. Bush, 8th Inf., got the route this week and will leave Fort Brady, Mich., shortly, and report to General Crook at Omaha.

LIEUT.-COL. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cav., on leave, does not expect to return to Texas until Sept. next.

GEN. O. E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers, was mentioned as a possible successor of the late Major Twining as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, but the President ordered otherwise in spite of various petitions in his behalf.

LIEUT.-COL. W. B. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., wiry and vigorous as ever, came to New York this week from Baltimore, stopping at that haven of rest, the Sturtevant.

SURGEON D. L. Huntington, U. S. A., visited New York this week, stopping at the Gilsey House.

LIEUT. Jas. D. Mann, 7th Cav., reported this week to Gen. Neill, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty.

IN our notice in last week's JOURNAL of the funeral of Col. Olaneta we omitted to include in the list of pall-bearers the names of the Marquis de Podestad, Col. T. Bailey Myers, and Commissary Baamond, of the Spanish service, who acted as pall-bearers. Commander J. M. Montojo, of the Spanish navy, was also to act as a pall-bearer, but could not be present.

THE present Duke of Wellington has no children. His only brother left two—sons. The eldest married last month. The present duke has long lived quietly on his estate at Stratfieldsaye, Hampshire, bought by his father with part of the \$3,500,000 given by the nation. It formerly belonged to a branch of the Pitts, and was a bad purchase, requiring vast outlay, and is in all respects a poor thing indeed compared with Blenheim. The old duke, always thrifty, died rich. His son will probably die richer. He has a fine estate, worth some \$25,000 a year, in Spain—a gift to his father, just as Lord Bridport, who succeeded to Nelson's dukedom of Bronte, has the estate in Sicily granted to the hero of Trafalgar. Nelson's and his families' grants from England were about \$1,000,000. The Marlboroughs, from grants, places and pensions, had \$324,000 a year, equivalent to thrice that at present values. A large slice of their hoards went in their grandson's election contests in Northamptonshire, and comparatively little passed with the dukedom.

CAPT. THOS. Turtle, of the Corps of Engineers, paid a visit to New York this week.

BREVET Major Edw. W. Whittemore, Senior Captain of the 15th Infantry, is enjoying a leave of absence in visiting his brother, Lieut. Col. J. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Corps, at the latter's residence, No. 1216 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

GEN. Eugene A. Carr, colonel 6th Cavalry, on a three months' leave of absence is at present at No. 1212 New York avenue, Washington, attending to private business.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending May 11, 1882: 1st Lieuts. James M. Smith, retired, and John C. Gresham, 7th Cavalry, at Ebbitt House; 1st Lieut. Frederick V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, at 1335 11th street, on leave; Assistant Surgeon Morse K. Taylor, Medical Department, at Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton, 10th Infantry, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Assistant Surgeon John Brooke, Medical Department, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Brevet Major General Eugene A. Carr, Colonel 6th Cavalry, at 812 12th street, on leave; Captain John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, Q. M. Department, attending funeral of Admiral Rodgers; Major David H. Brotherton, 7th Infantry, at Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, 3d Artillery, at 1901 F street, delay.

ASST. Surgeon John Brooke, U. S. A., is on a brief visit North from Newport Barracks, Ky.

THE committee of ex-Union and ex-Confederate officers, comprising Generals Dudley, Scales, Dawes, and Ayers, and Colonels Manning, Aiken and others, appointed to arrange a series of joint reunions of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia to fix historic points for the Government history of the battle of Gettysburg, have decided on June 7 for those engaged at or near the "Peach Orchard," "Wheat Field," "Devil's Den," and "Round Top;" June 14 for those engaged in the first day's battle, and October 18 for those engaged at or near "Culp's Hill" and "East Camden Hill;" the hour and place for meeting to be the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, at eight p. m. Other reunions will be called as the history progresses.

THE New York *Tribune*, of May 10, thus describes the appearance of Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N.: "He is a heavy-built man, weighing about 190 pounds, and is about five feet eleven inches in height. Of large and powerful frame, he is of light complexion, and has bright, piercing blue eyes. He is supple, and a skilled athlete. When he returned from the Arctic in the *Tigress*, in November, 1873, he visited the engineer's office in the Navy-yard, and when met by his brother officers the natural question was asked, 'Well, George, how do you feel?' He answered, 'As bright as a new uniform, and I never felt better;' and to prove his assertion turned a hand-spring without the least difficulty. When serving his time in the machine shop he could do more work in the same time than any other man, and when passing through the shop if he met an obstruction no higher than his shoulders he would spend no time in going ar and it, but would jump over it with the greatest ease."



Dr. Valentine McNally, the efficient and courteous chief clerk, Ordnance Department, has been nominated to the Senate for the position of Ordnance Storekeeper, with the rank of Captain. This appointment gives general satisfaction to the friends of the appointee in Washington.

BYR. LIEUT.-COL. Henry C. Corbin, major and assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., who has been confined to his home by a severe cold and sore throat since Thursday, May 4, was at his office in the War Department for the first time on Tuesday morning.

As the military escort which accompanied the remains of Major Twining to the depot at Washington were leaving the depot the horses attached to a livery carriage, which contained two ladies and was driven by James Williams, became unmanageable, and the carriage collided with the vehicle of Capt. Thomas H. Bradley, U. S. A., taking off a wheel and otherwise damaging it. Capt. Bradley, his wife and child, were seated in the vehicle, but were happily not injured. Williams was placed under arrest.

A RECENT letter from Cheyenne to the Chicago Times reviews Gen. Crook's services for the past seven years and more, and pays high tribute to the capacity and energy of that officer. After a critical review of Gen. Crook's many campaigns against the redman, it says: "If our country has ever had an Indian pacificator as able and successful as George Crook we should be glad to know it; and if in the long list of officers on the rolls of our Army there be one to compare with him in fruitful, arduous and unceasing service among the wildest of our savage tribes, we ask for his name. The Klamaths of Oregon, the Snakes and Putes of Nevada and Idaho, and the Apaches of Arizona, each in turn acknowledge his power, and made peace with the Government that sent him. Since 1875, the barren outline above given will afford a good general idea of the service he has rendered to this part of the west. No officer who has ever been in this part of Nebraska is personally more popular than Crook. His unaffected modesty and gentle dignity have turned into warm friends the admirers whom his abilities and character have attracted."

By the kind permission of Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, the band of that regiment in full uniform took part in the artistic and musical exhibition given this week at the Madison Square Garden, New York city. The trumpeters of the 5th U. S. Artillery also assisted and added much to the pleasure of the entertainment, giving the principal roll and drill calls in fine style.

ASST. Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey, U. S. A., visited New York early this week, and having received from Gen. Hancock his orders to report for duty at Fort Monroe, Va., left for that pleasant post.

PAYMASTER J. S. Witcher, U. S. A., and Lieut. G. S. Wilson, 12th U. S. Infantry, have recently been serving as a board to investigate and report upon the murder of citizens in the Department of Arizona during the Indian hostilities occasioned by the late outbreak from the San Carlos Reservation. Their report will give the names of the killed.

THE health of Lieut. G. W. Kingsbury, 12th U. S. Infantry, has compelled him to come East from Arizona to recuperate, and it will probably be five or six months before he returns.

LIEUT. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Infantry, was to leave Fort Hale, Dakota, early next week on a two weeks' leave.

CAPT. E. G. Mather, 7th Cavalry, was to leave Fort Totten, D. T., this week on a few weeks' leave, expecting to return to Fort Totten early in June.

CAPT. O. B. Read, 11th Infantry, on leave, is expected at St. Paul the latter part of May to report to Gen. Terry for orders.

MAJ. Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Infantry, and Lieut. H. K. Bailey, 5th Infantry, have been sitting as a board at St. Paul to take an inventory of the public property, etc., for which the late Assistant Quartermaster Gibbs was responsible.

CAPT. D. Parker, 3d U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Fort Shaw, Montana, and received a hearty welcome from his comrades of the regiment with whom he is highly popular.

CAPT. Wallace F. Randolph, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., early this week from a brief leave.

A LAWN tennis club is about to be inaugurated by naval officers and citizens in connection with the archery club recently organized at Annapolis.

SURGEON W. S. King, U. S. A., who has been on sick leave for the past few years, has received six months' extension. It is doubtful if the condition of his health will ever permit him to resume active service.

THE 3d Army Corps held their 19th annual reunion May 5 at Jersey City. Among those present were Gens. Sikles, Ramsey, Robinson, Mott, and Col. Shreve, McMichael, and Maj. Pangborn. In the afternoon the annual election of officers was held, with the following result: President—Maj. William P. Shreve, of Boston; Vice-President—Maj. Willard Bullard, of New York; Treasurer—Gen. Gershom Mott, of New Jersey; Secretary—Col. E. S. Willing; Directors—Gen. John C. Robinson, Gen. Robert McAllister, Col. L. B. Duff, Gen. John Hamasy, Col. McMichael, Maj. J. B. Fassett, Capt. W. Plimley; Board of Finance—Col. B. T. Morgan, Gen. Graham. A banquet in the evening wound up the reunion.

REAR Admiral Thomas H. Patterson, on special duty in Washington, was placed on the retired list May 10.

LIEUT. W. B. McCallum, 5th U. S. Art., recently moved from Fort Niagara to Fort Monroe, left the latter post this week on a flying leave of three days.

WE regret to learn that the health of Assistant Surgeon P. J. A. Cleary, U. S. A., has necessitated an extension of his sick leave for six months.

A DESPATCH from Columbus, Ohio, says: Correspondence has developed the fact that the discharge papers of the Ohio soldiers in the late war, which were intrusted to the State agent at Washington for the collection of bounty claims, were boxed up by the agent and afterward sent to New York without authority and are now lost. Great indignation is expressed by old soldiers.

LIEUT. F. C. Grugan, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and at present on temporary service with Chief Signal Officer Hazen, will, when it is completed, be stationed at the Washington Barracks, D. C.

LIEUT. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d U. S. Artillery, much to the regret of his many friends in Washington, has been relieved from duty at the Barracks in that city, to go through a two years' course at Fort Monroe, Va.

CAPT. Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., an old acquaintance of many years ago when on duty at the New York Arsenal, leaves Boston soon for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Terr., to report to Gen. Miles for duty as chief ordnance officer.

A DINNER was given to Gen. Sherman, April 27, at San Francisco, at the Poodle Dog Restaurant, by William Alvord, U. S. District Judge Hoffman, and thirteen other well-known bankers, merchants, and prominent citizens, all old friends of the recipients of the compliment. The party sat down to a well-arranged table at 7.30 o'clock, and, after an hour and a half of conversation on by-gone days, the friends separated. The affair was informal, and Gen. Sherman expressed himself as having spent one of the pleasantest evenings of his life. California as it was in olden days afforded a theme for interesting discussion, and many tales were told which elicited much mirth and enjoyment.

THE appointment of 1st Lieut. John L. Clem, 24th U. S. Infantry, to the vacant captaincy in the Quartermaster's Department may necessitate the detail of another professor at the Galesville University, although possibly as the session is drawing to a close Capt. Clem may remain for some little time longer.

MAJOR-GEN. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., and staff paid an official visit to Commodore Upshur at the New York Navy-yard on Wednesday, May 10, in return of the official visit recently paid by the Commodore to Governor's Island. Generals Whipple and Mitchell, Colonels Jones and Gunther, and Captain Wharton, were of the party. The usual courtesies were tendered, and after a brief but exceedingly pleasant stay at the yard, Gen. Hancock returned to Governor's Island.

THE appointment of 1st Lieut. John L. Clem, 24th Infantry, to captain and assistant quartermaster, promotes 2d Lieut. John J. Brereton of that regiment to 1st lieutenantancy.

THE death of Major Morris of the 5th Infantry promotes Capt. John C. Bates of the 20th Infantry—a captain of 19 years' standing—to a majority, makes 1st Lieut. W. R. Maize of the latter regiment a captain, and 2d Lieut. J. C. Dent a 1st lieutenant.

LIEUT. Frederick Robinson, 5th U. S. Artillery, joined his battery at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week, much improved in health.

OUR correspondent at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty., informs us of a pending matrimonial engagement between Miss Greene, daughter of Gen. O. D. Greene, U. S. A., and Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, 21st U. S. Infantry.

UNDER a course of thorough treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., Capt. E. W. Clift, 13th U. S. Infantry, is getting better of his rheumatism and gradually recovering his full vigor.

LIEUT. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th U. S. Infantry, recently commissioned from sergeant of the 22d U. S. Infantry, will join at Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty in a few weeks.

GEN. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. A., sturdy as ever, visited New York this week, stopping at the Everett House.

THE funeral of the late Thomas Burke, the engineer of the Light-house Department at Tompkinsville, Staten Island who committed suicide by throwing himself under a truck while being taken to an insane asylum, took place Sunday, May 7. Post Shaw, G. A. R., and other organizations of which Mr. Burke was a member attended the funeral.

THE exigencies of the service lose to General Miles and to the Department of the Columbia a most valuable officer, Captain John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who reports to General Angur at San Antonio for duty on his staff.

THE health of Paymaster N. Vedder, U. S. A., now in Washington, not having improved, it is not probable that he will return to the Department of the South for several months to come.

LIEUT. D. F. Stiles, U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Porter, N. Y., this week, from an enjoyable leave spent partly at Cincinnati and partly at Washington, and has settled down to hard work in the quartermaster and subsistence departments, beside other duties.

A CORRESPONDENT, no stranger to the Army Quartermaster's Department, agitated by the question which appeared in the JOURNAL of April 29, (p. 894): "There were brave men before Agamemnon, also after him—but it is admitted or claimed that Meigs was succeeded by a better man than himself," writes us as follows: "Rufus Ingalls will be, and would have been, the best quartermaster general the country could have had, and I think it can be easily proved. If he had been put at the head of the department in 1860 the debt would have been much less than at present. I believe he is the best quartermaster in America."

PAYMASTER J. C. Mohlenberg, U. S. A., is bidding farewell to friends in the North previous to starting for San Antonio, where he is expected the latter part of May.

MAJOR E. C. Bainbridge, 3d U. S. Artillery, visited Governor's Island this week, enant his assignment to a post in the Division of the Atlantic. It is not probable he will go on duty much sooner than the middle of June, and in the interim will spend a portion of his time amid the balmy breezes of Fort Monroe, Va.

A DESPATCH of May 3, from Washington to the Inter-Ocean, says: "No faith is put in the claim that Captain Howgate will appear for trial when he is wanted in court. His family is not in want. A friend is paying the expenses of his daughter at Vassar, and his wife makes a fair living by renting furnished rooms at the Thirteenth street house, for which, of course, she pays no rent. Army officers rent the rooms, and they yield Mrs. Howgate about \$125 a month. It is believed by the family friend above quoted that the Captain does not want to spend the money he has left with Nellie Burrill until they can quit the country and spend it together."

COL. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, owing to the movement of his regiment, has relinquished the Presidency of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Fred Steele for the trial of Captain Walker.

CAPT. William W. Rogers, 9th Infantry, will visit the East early in June to remain for two or three months.

LIEUT.-COL. C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited New York this week, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ASST. Surg. Morse K. Taylor, U. S. A., is on a few weeks' leave from Fort Wayne, Mich., and is visiting Washington, D. C. He will return to Fort Wayne the latter part of next week.

COL. J. P. Martin, Adjutant-General of the Department of the Platte, has issued a handy "Memoranda" of the various reports, returns, etc., required at the Headquarters of that Department. The list will appear a formidable one to the uninitiated, as well as to those in whose hands the sword is still mightier than the pen.

LIEUT. James E. Wilson, 5th U. S. Infantry, recently appointed from General Service Clerk, visited New York this week, and will leave about May 16 for his regiment at Fort Keogh, via St. Paul, Minn.

THE Leavenworth Times, of May 3, says: Mrs. Minnie A. Townsend, daughter of Colonel Edwin F. Townsend, U. S. A., who has been spending the winter with Lieutenant Mahle and Mrs. Mahle, at the fort, left Monday for Omaha, much to the regret of her many friends at the fort. After a brief sojourn at Fort Omaha, Mrs. Townsend will return to her home at Fort Sully, D. T.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "This community has sustained a loss in the death of Major Twining which it will be hard to repair. Four years of intense and unwearying application to his duties as engineer commissioner had thoroughly familiarized him with all the needs of the District, and his statements before the District committees were always models of clearness and conciseness. Intelligent, capable, prompt and resolute, fearless and honest, he was just such an executive officer as the proper and competent administration of the complex affairs of this District demanded. It is hoped that the President, in making a selection for his successor, will act deliberately. The United States Engineer Corps has in it many men of distinguished ability, in the prime of life, who would be an honor to the service of any country, and it is from among these that the selection should be made, and not from those members of the corps who, however eminent, are past the age when they would be capable of undertaking the onerous and exacting duties of engineer commissioner of this District."

A LONDON despatch to the New York Herald, May 7, brings the welcome news that a consultation with doctors held that day resulted in the conclusion that Lieut. Danenhower's right eye can be completely saved. As to his left eye, in four months he will have to undergo an operation which will partially restore his sight. As Mr. Danenhower had remained at St. Petersburg to consult an oculist, we presume the consultation referred to was held there.

THE somewhat unexpected resignation of Captain B. A. Torrey, 13th U. S. Infantry, which took effect May 7, causes promotions in that regiment as follows: 1st Lieut. J. B. Guthrie to Captain, and 2d Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine to 1st Lieutenant.

THE action of the Senate this week has put the seal on the well merited appointment of Mr. Valentine McNally, of the Ordnance Bureau, as Ordnance Storekeeper, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANTS Hoxie and Greene, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., returned to Washington the latter part of this week from their sorrowful journey to West Point with the remains of their beloved comrade-in-arms, Major Twining.

THE Princess Louise is expected to return to Canada early in June. The Marquis of Lorne and all good Canadians are correspondingly happy, and the bad Canadians totally indifferent.

THE tenure of Captain A. M. Randolph's detail as A. D. C. to General McDowell has been cut short by his recent promotion to Major, and a vacancy accordingly created on the General's staff.

THE advent from Europe of Major-General Schofield is at hand, so is the return to Washington of General Sherman, and so is the day on which a solution will be rendered of the agitated question of new commands, assignments, etc.

LIEUT. Jas. E. Eastman, 2d Artillery, left Washington Barracks, May 8, to spend a week's leave with friends.

CAPT. C. O. Bradley, 20th U. S. Infantry, was in New York this week on leave, stopping at 58 West-35th street.

LIEUT. W. E. Birkheimer, 3d U. S. Artillery, of the Signal Bureau, visited New York a few days ago.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., May 5, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 767 of the Regulations is corrected to read as follows:  
767. As soon as practicable, and at least within six days after his enlistment, the following oath will be administered to the recruit:

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_, } ss:  
City or Town of \_\_\_\_\_, }  
I, \_\_\_\_\_, born in \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_ years and \_\_\_\_\_ months, and by occupation a \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily—enlisted (or re-enlisted), this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188\_\_\_\_, as a soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of five years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; And do also agree to accept from the United States such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing as are or may be established by law. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 188\_\_\_\_.

Recruiting Officer.

This oath may be administered by any commissioned officer of the Army.—[Regs. 1863, par. 935; R. S., sec. 1342, Art. 2.]

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adj't-Gen.

G. O. 49, H. Q. A., May 10, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2343 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2343. Accounts for medicines must be accompanied by the original prescriptions, and must be for medicines—properly so called—only. Whenever such an account is presented for payment, whether to a disbursing officer or to the accounting officers, the apothecary shall be required to certify concerning it as follows:

I certify that the above account is a just and correct statement of medicines furnished by me at \_\_\_\_\_ to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, on the prescriptions herewith submitted; that said medicines were actually furnished on said prescriptions to said officers and enlisted men, respectively, at the dates set forth in said account; and that the prices charged are not in excess of the customary charges of said place.

The officer under whose authority the prescriptions are filed shall certify the account as follows:

I certify that the foregoing account is correct; that each of the officers and enlisted men therein mentioned was actually on duty at \_\_\_\_\_, when medicine was furnished for him as stated therein; that none of said medicines were furnished for any persons except officers and enlisted men on duty; and that said medicines could not have been procured at an Army dispensary in or near said place when said medicines were furnished.

The account must set forth the full name of each officer and enlisted man, designating his rank and the command to which he belongs, and the number, date, and price of each prescription. If in any case the fact shall be that there was an Army dispensary in or near the place, but the medicines were procured elsewhere, because it was closed when they were required, or for other sufficient reason, a statement of the facts supposed to justify the purchase will be added at the end of the officer's certificate.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't-Gen.

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., May 11, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2180 of the Regulations (as corrected in G. O. 25, of 1882), is annulled, and par. 2224 of the Regulations (as corrected in G. O. 4, current series), is amended to read as follows:

2224. Civilians employed with the Army at remote posts where food cannot be otherwise procured may purchase from the Subsistence Department subsistence stores in limited quantities, for their own personal use only, paying cash therefor on delivery at invoice or contract price, with ten per cent. added.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't-Gen.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 29, 1882.

Directs that on the last day of each month the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at each post will forward to the Chief Paymaster of the Department a tabular statement of the currency in his possession in excess of requirements to pay the current expenses of the Subsistence Department at the post, showing the amount in each denomination of note, etc., excluding from such statement all mutilated currency. The currency thus reported will be held at the post absolutely intact, until the arrival of a Paymaster to pay the command.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF THE EAST, May 5, 1882.

Directs the commanding officer of each company serving in the Department to keep his company supplied at all times with a complete outfit of camp equipage, sufficient in quantity for service during a week's encampment.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 29, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the reports of gallery practice of companies serving in the Dept. of Dakota for March, 1882.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major W. W. Sanders, Act. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to and inspect Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 73, May 2, D. D.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will, on May 2, proceed to Lordsburg, N. M., and return, on public business (S. O. 59, May 1, D. N. M.).

The Court of Inquiry convened by par. 2, S. O. 43, c. e., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, of which Col. George L. Andrews, 25th Inf., is President, is hereby dissolved (S. O. May 2, D. D.). [This court was convened to investigate certain transportation matters coming under the direction of Capt. Jacobs, A. Q. M.—ED. JOURNAL.]

Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., now at Fort Lowell, A. T., will assume charge of all public business pertaining to the Q. M. and Sub. Dept. at Wilcox, A. T., and will hold himself in readiness to proceed to Wilcox at any time (S. O. 63, May 1, D. A.).

Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 11 (S. O., May 11, W. D.).

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is relieved from duty in Mil. Div. of the Atlantic and Dept. of the East, and will comply with par. 11, S. O. 70, c. e., Hdqrs. of the Army, assigning him to duty in the office of the Q. M. Gen. (S. O. 19, May 3, M. D. A.).

Lieut.-Col. William Myers, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Dept. of Dakota, is assigned to the charge of the depot of the Q. M. Dept. in St. Paul, Minn., and will take station in that city (S. O. 74, May 5, D. D.).

Capt. D. D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty at the depot of the Q. M. Dept. in St. Paul, and will report for duty to Lieut.-Col. Myers (S. O. 74, May 5, D. D.).

Capt. F. H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, and will report to the C. O. of Fort Maginnis, M. T., to relieve 1st Lieut. Bartlett, 3d Inf., of his duties as Post Q. M. and Com'y of Sub. (S. O. 74, May 5, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. Richard N. Batchelder, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will relieve Major Benjamin C. Card, Q. M., as Depot Q. M. in Washington, D. C. Major Card, on being relieved, will report to the Q. M. Gen. for duty in his office (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The telegraphic instructions of May 1, directing the C. O., Fort Lowell, A. T., to send Com'y Sergt. Julius Loebel to Wilcox, A. T., for temporary duty, are confirmed (S. O. 63, May 1, D. A.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas will, upon the re-enlistment of Com'y Sergt. August Biebel, grant him a furlough for eight months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect on or about May 17, is granted Major John P. Hawkins, C. S. (S. O., May 10, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. Charles B. Ewing, now at Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Cheyenne, W. T., there to await the arrival of the cavalry command en route from Fort McKinney and Washakie, W. T., to New Mexico, and will report to the C. O. of that command for duty (S. O. 44, May 4, D. P.).

1st Lieut. A. W. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Supply, Ind. Ty., May 10 (S. O. 93, May 3, D. M.).

Leave of absence for eight days, with permission to leave the limits of the Dept. of the South, is granted Capt. John Brooks, Asst. Surg., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 48, May 6, D. S.).

Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, member G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Concho, Tex., by par. 6, S. O. 29, c. e., Dept. of Texas (S. O. 46, May 3, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. Stevens G. Cowdrey is assigned to duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 83, May 3, D. E.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor is extended ten days (S. O. 84, May 9, D. E.).

The leave of absence on Surg. certificate granted Capt. Peter J. A. Cleary, Asst. Surg., is extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. John V. R. Hoff, Fort Monroe, Va., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 82, May 6, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. H. G. Burton, member G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., May 9 (S. O. 81, May 6, D. E.).

A. A. Surg. George M. Kober will accompany Troop C, 1st Cav., on its movement from Fort Bidwell, Cal., to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. On the completion of this duty A. A. Surg. Kober will return to his station, Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 77, May 1, M. D. P.).

Major Wm. M. Notson, member G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 11 (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Louis Sonnenfels died at Fort Adams, R. I., May 7, 1882.

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hosp. Steward Charles E. Maass, now serving in that department (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Joseph Junker, Fort Craig, N. M., was killed at San Marcial, N. M., four miles from Fort Craig, in an altercation with a citizen, by two shots from a Colt's revolver, cal. 45, one through abdomen and another through chest and abdomen, death taking place within a short time.

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota will grant a furlough for four months to Hosp. Steward Joseph Rhinehart (S. O., May 4, W. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named and pay the troops thereat as follows: Major T. C. H. Smith, at Fort Marcy, Dist. of New Mexico Hdqrs., Hdqrs. 4th Cav., Fort Wingate, Fort Bliss, Tex., Forts Selden, Cummings, Bayard, and Craig, N. M., and the troops in the field when ever and wherever practicable. Major George F. Robinson, the troops at Fort Union and at and near Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 59, May 1, D. N. M.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieuts. Richard L. Hoxie and Francis V. Greene will accompany the remains of the late Major William J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, from Washington, D. C., to West Point, N. Y. (S. O., May 6, W. D.).

Capt. Clinton B. Sears and 1st Lieut. Henry S. Taber will be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1882, and will report to the Chief of Engineers (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Black will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point, Aug. 28, for duty at the U. S. M. A. (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Capt. John C. Mallory is granted an extension of seven days to the leave of absence for seven days granted him by his C. O. (S. O. 42, May 11, Corps of Engrs.).

CHAPLAINS.—Par. 5, S. O. 50, dated March 16, 1882, Mil. Div. of the Pacific, conditionally ordering Chaplain John Woart to duty at Angel Island, is so far modified as to direct him from that date to await further orders on duty in San Francisco, Cal., the C. O., Angel Island, not having a set of quarters which he could assign him (S. O. 76, April 28, M. D. P.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Sergt. Andrew T. Sherwood will be relieved from duty at Rochester, N. Y., by 1st Class Pvt. Frank Gillam, and proceed to Wilmington, N. C., and relieve Sergt. Edward W. McGann, who will proceed to Rochester, N. Y., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Frank Gillam, in temporary charge of station (S. O., May 3, W. D.).

1st Class Pvt. Frederick H. Brandenburg will proceed to West Las Animas, Colo., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. John Grover, who will proceed to Winnemucca, Nev., and relieve Sergt. John R. Williams, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Cape Mendocino, Cal., and establish a station of the Signal Service of the 1st class at that point (S. O., May 5, W. D.).

1st Class Pvt. William Bell will be relieved from duty at Grand Haven, Mich., and proceed to Lewiston, Idaho Ty., for duty (S. O., May 4, W. D.).

The following changes of station of enlisted men of the Signal Corps are made: Sergt. John B. Merrill from Washington, D. C., to N. Y. City, and relieve Sergt. Edward B. Garriott, who will report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in his office. Sergt. William B. Stockman from duty at Fort Keogh, Mont. Ty., to Washington, D. C. 1st Class Pvt. Meyer Herman from Sandusky, Ohio, to New Orleans, La. (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

The following privates and 1st class privates are promoted

to be sergeants: Edward A. Beals and Albert L. Mathews. Pvt. Beals is promoted as a reward for an excellent meteorological record, there being charged to him only seven errors in six months. Also Privts. James H. Bryce, William Finn, and William O. Bailey. Pvt. Edward D. McKenna is promoted to be a corporal, and 2d Class Pvt. Joseph B. Campbell, Fielder I. Hunter, and William Berry to be 1st class privates.

## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 6, 1882:

Troop G, 1st Cav., to Fort Bidwell, Cal.  
All of the 3d Cav., except Troop B, to Dept. of Arizona.  
All of the 1st Inf., except Co. H, to Dept. of Arizona.  
Co. K, 8th Inf., to Fort McDermitt, Nev.

## 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Major George B. Sanford, president; Capt. Camillo C. Carr and 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, members. G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., May 5 (S. O. 78, May 1, M. D. P.).

## 2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Henry D. Huntington, Fort Ouster, Mont. T., one month (S. O. 44, May 8, M. D. M.).

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Col. Albert G. Brackett is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., by par. 3, S. O. 36, D. P. (S. O. 43, May 1, D. P.).

At his own request, 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Cummings will proceed to Cheyenne, W. T., for duty with his troop (S. O. 44, May 4, D. P.).

## 4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico, accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Adj't, and A. A. G., will proceed by rail from Fort Selden to Cummings, N. M., and from there to Fort Craig, N. M., on public business (S. F. O. 3 and 4, April 16 and 23, D. N. M.).

## 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

1st Lieut. Frank Michler, now on duty in Omaha, Neb., will return to his station (S. O. 45, May 6, D. P.).

## 6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. Wm. Baird is relieved from the duty to which he was assigned under G. O. 26, of 1881, W. D., and will join his proper station (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

## 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

2d Lieut. James D. Mann is assigned to temporary duty at Jefferson Bks. Mo. (S. O., May 6, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Twenty-five days, to take effect about May 9, Capt. E. G. Mathey, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 70, April 28, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. C. Gresham, twenty-three days (S. O. 72, May 1, D. D.).

## 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Leave Extended.—Capt. James F. Randlett, Camp Del Rio, Tex., one month (S. O. 43, May 6, M. D. M.).

Lieut.-Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, three months (S. O., May 6, W. D.).

## 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

2d Lieut. Walter L. Finley, having conducted to Santa Fe, N. M., a detachment of recruits, will proceed to his proper station at Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 53, April 30, D. N. M.).

## 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Troop B was ordered, for detached service, April 29, from Fort Stockton to Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 46, May 3, D. T.).  
Capt. S. T. Norvell, member, G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Concho, Tex., by par. 6, S. O. 29, Hdqrs. D. T. (S. O. 46, May 3, D. T.).

## 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., and 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., May 5 (S. O. 78, May 1, M. D. P.).

Par. 2, S. O. 74, M. D. P., relieving the enlisted men belonging to Bats. B and F from extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. at the Presidio, is revoked. These men will be sent to report to the Depot Q. M. Presidio of San Francisco for duty under his direction, and to the C. O. of the post for rations and quarters (S. O. 77, May 1, M. D. P.).

1st Lieuts. John T. Honeycutt, John P. Wisser, and Joseph S. Oyster will be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, New York, Aug. 28, 1882, and will join their regiment (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

1st Lieuts. Henry L. Harris and Thomas C. Patterson will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point, Aug. 28, 1882, for duty at the U. S. M. A. (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

## 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. E. B. Williston will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on public business (S. O. 91, May 1, D. M.).

Official information having been received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Atlantic of the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Albion P. Howe, 2d Art., to Colonel 4th Art., April 19, 1882, vice Brannan, retired, Col. Howe will, at the expiration of the delay granted him, proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and assume command of that post and of his regiment (S. O. 19, May 8, M. D. A.).

2d Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point, Aug. 28, for duty at the U. S. M. A. (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

## 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Capt. Gulian V. Weir, president; Capt. William E. Van Reed, 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, Henry J. Reilly, Oliver E. Wood, J. E. Sawyer, members, and 2d Lieut. S. E. Allen, J.-A. of G. O.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., May 9 (S. O. 81, May 5, D. E.).

Major Richard Arnold will proceed to make the annual inspection of the following military posts: Fort Monroe, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C., and Fort McHenry, Md. Also of the National Cemeteries at—Hampton, Yorktown, City Point, Poplar Grove, Cold Harbor, Fort Harrison, Glendale, Richmond, Seven Pines, Danville, Staunton, Fredericksburg, Culpeper, Winchester, and Ball's Bluff, Va.; Granton, W. Va.; Annapolis, Antietam, Loudon Park, Laurel, Md., and Gettysburg, Pa. (S. O. 82, May 6, D. E.).



1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey will be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1882, and will join his regiment (S. O., May 8, W. D.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs. band (Fort Davis, Tex.), and nine companies—seven from Fort Davis, two from Fort Stockton—were ordered, April 29, on detached service, to Deming, N. M., to report by telegraph to Comdg. General Dept. of Arizona for further orders (S. O. 46, May 3, D. T.).

1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, Ohio, May 11 (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Marion F. Maus is relieved from the duty to which he was assigned under G. O. 26, of 1881, W. D., and will join his proper station (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

#### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Capt. Daingerfield Parker, having reported in person at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to his station, Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 72, May 1, D. D.).

1st Lieut. W. C. Bartlett, upon being relieved of his duties as Post Q. M. and C. S. at Fort Maginnis, M. T., will proceed to join his company at Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 74, May 5, D. D.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of 1st Lieut. G. W. H. Stouch, to Fort Shaw, M. T., the detachment of recruits for the 3d Inf., now en route to Fort Snelling from Columbus Bks, Ohio, for assignment to companies stationed at Fort Shaw and Missoula, M. T. Those assigned to the companies at Fort Missoula will be forwarded to that post by the C. O. Fort Shaw (S. O. 74, May 5, D. D.).

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

Capt. Wyllys Lyman, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 10 (S. O. 74, May 5, D. D.).

1st Lieut. H. K. Bailey, A. C. S. at St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Minneapolis and Northfield, Minn., on public business (S. O. 74, May 5, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. T. M. Defrees, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 53, May 3, D. M.).

#### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Major Edward G. Bush (recently promoted from Captain, 10th Inf.), will repair from Fort Brady, Mich., to Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, for assignment to a station (S. O., May 6, W. D.).

1st Lieut. George B. Walker is relieved from the duty to which he was assigned under G. O. 26, of 1881, W. D., and will join his proper station (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

#### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

All of the 7th Infantry will be held in readiness to move promptly to Arizona. The details of the arrangements are, April 29, communicated by telegraph (S. O. 71, April 29, D. D.).

Capt. D. W. Bonham, president; Capt. H. B. Freeman, J. M. J. Sanno, 1st Lieut. W. I. Reed, 2d Lieut. G. S. Young, D. A. Frederick, D. L. Howell, members, and 1st Lieut. William Quinton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 10 (S. O. 74, May 5, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, Ohio, May 11 (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

The telegraphic instructions of May 1, directing 2d Lieut. Robert F. Ames to join his company at Dragoon Summit, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 63, May 1, D. A.).

Capt. John N. Andrews, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., May 5 (S. O. 73, May 1, M. D. P.).

Private Joseph J. Rogers, Co. B, is relieved from duty as acting 3d Class Hospital Steward at Fort Halleck, Nev., and will be sent to join his company at Benicia Bks, Cal. (S. O. 76, April 28, M. D. P.).

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Vost.

1st Lieut. Walter S. Wyatt will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point, Aug. 28, for duty at the U. S. M. A. (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect June 1, and to apply for extension of three months, Capt. William W. Rogers (S. O. 43, May 1, D. P.).

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

1st Lieut. Albert L. Myer is relieved from the duty to which he was assigned under G. O. 26, of 1881, W. D., and will join his proper station (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. O. B. Reed, at the expiration of which he will report in person at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 70, April 28, D. D.).

#### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The resignation of Capt. Robert A. Torrey is accepted by the President, to take effect May 7, 1882 (S. O., May 6, W. D.).

#### 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

1st Lieut. John Murphy, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, Ohio, May 11 (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

1st Lieut. David R. Burnham, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, Ohio, May 11 (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

The C. O. of Fort Lewis, Colo., will grant a furlough for three months to Private Alexander Hurd, Co. E (S. O. 92, May 2, D. M.).

#### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

The telegraphic orders of April 29, directing the following movements of troops—for detached service—are confirmed: Co. B (Fort Concho, Tex.), to Fort Stockton, Tex.; Cos. I and K, under the Lieut.-Colonel (Fort McKavett, Tex.), to Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 46, May 3, D. T.).

The following named officers are detailed additional members G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Concho, Tex., by par. 6, S. O. 20, from D. T.: Capt. T. E. Rose and 1st Lieut. I. O. Shelby (S. O. 46, May 3, D. T.).

Capt. William G. Wedemeyer, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, Ohio, May 11 (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

#### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Maginnis, M. T., and will proceed to his station, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 73, May 2, D. D.).

Capt. William A. Miller, recently promoted, and now at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., will proceed to his new station, Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 73, May 2, D. D.).

#### 30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason, president, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, Ohio, May 11 (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. Loyd Wheaton, Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 92, May 2, D. M.).

#### 31ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey is relieved from the duty to which he was assigned under G. O. 26, of 1881, W. D., and will join his proper station (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

#### 32ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

1st Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, R. Q. M., will, under his regimental staff appointment, proceed to the headquarters of the regiment, at Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 45, May 1, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of four months, Capt. C. J. Dickey, Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 45, May 1, D. T.).

#### 33RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

2d Lieut. S. O'Connor will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Bayard, via Porter and Fort Cummings, N. M., for duty (S. O. 60, May 3, D. N. M.).

#### 34TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter

Col. J. H. Potter, president; Capt. Lewis Johnson, 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, W. H. W. James, Adjt., John I. Kane, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. B. W. Leavell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Supply, Ind. T., May 10 (S. O. 93, May 3, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John L. Bullis, four months (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

#### 35TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, to take effect about May 15, 1st Lieut. Owen J. Sweet, Fort Hale, D. T. (S. O. 72, May 1, D. D.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, and Casualties of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 6, 1882.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Captain Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, April 5, 1882, vice Howell, deceased.

Additional 2d Lieutenant James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Lieutenant, April 5, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Carlin, 17th Infantry, to be Colonel 4th Infantry, April 11, 1882, vice Flint, retired.

Major Orlando H. Moore, 6th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Infantry, April 11, 1882, vice Carlin, promoted.

Captain Edward G. Bush, 10th Infantry, to be Major 6th Infantry, April 11, 1882, vice Moore, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Joel T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, to be Captain, April 11, 1882, vice Bush, promoted.

2d Lieutenant William Paulding, 10th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 11, 1882, vice Kirkman, promoted.

#### TRANSFERS.

Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, 1st Artillery, to 3d Artillery, May 5, 1882.

Major Alanson M. Randol, 3d Artillery, to 1st Artillery, May 5, 1882.

#### CASUALTIES.

Major William J. Twining, Corps of Engineers—Died May 5, 1882, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Major Richard L. Morris, 5th Infantry—Died May 6, 1882, at Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

Captain George L. Browning, 7th Infantry—Died May 1, 1882, at Paris, France.

Captain Robert A. Torrey, 13th Infantry—Resigned to date May 7, 1882.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Supply, Ind. T., May 10. Detail: Seven officers of the 24th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., May 9. Detail: Seven officers of the 5th Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., May 10. Detail: Eight officers of the 7th Inf., and one of the 5th Inf.

At Fort Halleck, Nev., May 5. Detail: Three officers of the 1st Cav.; two of the 1st Art., and one of the 8th Inf.

Boards of Survey.—At the Depot Q. M. Office, St. Paul, Minn., May 1, to inventory property for which late Capt. E. B. Gibbs, A. Q. M., was responsible, of which Capt. D. D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., will take charge. Detail: Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav.; Capt. D. W. Bonham, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. H. K. Bailey, 5th Inf. (S. O. 70, April 28, D. D.).

At the Subistence Depot, San Francisco, Cal., May 3. Detail: Major Frank M. Cox, Paym.; Capt. G. A. Hull, M. S. K., and 1st Lieut. J. W. Dillenback, R. Q. M. 1st Art. (S. O. 77, May 1, M. D. P.).

Bread Ration.—The bread ration of the military prisoners and convicts in confinement at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is increased to twenty-two ounces from May 1; the increase to terminate as soon as a supply of vegetables can be procured from the post garden (S. O. 81, May 5, D. E.).

The Bridgeport Tool.—As no more cartridges requiring exterior extraction will be made, the Bridgeport tool will soon become obsolete, therefore it is not now deemed expedient to order another tool. Such as are sent for repair can be made serviceable when practicable (Chief of Ordnance, April 15, 1882).

Military Prisoners.—Private John Garvin, band, 19th Inf., a deserter, is restored to duty without trial, on condition he make good the time lost by his desertion, and forfeit all pay and allowances for the time of his absence (S. O. 44, April 28, D. T.).

In the case of military convict Vernon B. Thomas, formerly trumpeter Troop I, 3d Cav., the unexpired portion of his sentence of confinement is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 61, May 1, D. D.).

In the case of Private Daniel Ray, Troop E, 7th Cav., the unexpired portion of his sentence is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 62, May 2, D. D.).

Fuel.—In letter of April 27, 1882, Gen. Willcox, commanding Dept. of Arizona, invites attention to an indorsement by Col. Saxton, Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Pacific, that "It is manifestly improper for officers to procure their fuel by the labor of troops while the fuel for troops is purchased by the Q. M. Dept. They should pay the price fixed by law, \$3 per cord. The other arrangement is open to the great objection of being a violation of the 60th Article of War."

and directs that at all posts or stations (where fuel is obtained by contract) the use of fatigue parties for this purpose be prohibited in future.

The *Aparejo*.—Gen. Willcox, commanding Dept. of Arizona, in letter of April 27, 1882, directs commanding officers to forward reports setting forth fully the merits and demerits of the *aparejo* now in use by the Government, contrasting it with others of which they may have knowledge, stating what alterations are made in them by those in whose use they are, and, generally, everything concerning them which may be of interest or value to the Government.

Ammunition for Practice.—In letter of April 25, 1882, Lieut. General Sheridan states that G. O. No. 3, series of 1880, from Division Headquarters, is still in force, and that the ammunition allowed by that order may be expended in addition to the number of rounds authorized by General Order No. 62 of 1881, from the Headquarters of the Army. G. O. No. 3, of 1880, is as follows: "Troops serving in the Military Division of the Missouri will be allowed to use any cartridges in their possession manufactured prior to January 1st, 1877, at the rate of sixty rounds per man per month to July 1st, 1880, and after that at the rate of forty rounds per man per month for the aggregate force of each department. The whole yearly allowance to be expended during such months and at such points as the commanding generals of the department may direct."

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Dakota.—Major O'Toole, Post Trader at Fort Keogh, visited St. Paul from Miles City this week. He laughed when asked as to the probability of a Crow outbreak. He said that the Indians were angry at the entrance of white men into their territory, but their only notion of reprisals was in thieving, at which they were adepts. There is much more likelihood of the whites killing the Crows than the reverse. Even in the matter of stealing, the balance of losses is likely at the end of the season to be against the Indians. The Crows are richer in horse, or rather pony, flesh than any Indian nation on the continent, having an aggregate of from 15,000 to 20,000 head, and many a ranchman would be put in a sad plight if called on for a bill of sale for each of his animals.

The Omaha *Daily Herald*, May 2, tells the following story of the fate of "Ute Jack," whose killing was reported to be the provocation for the threatened outbreak near Fort Washakie. Jack had, it appears, refused to go with the Southern Colorado Utes when they were removed to their agency, and joined some cronies among the Shoshones and Arapahoes in the vicinity of Fort Washakie. As he paid no attention to the various inducements offered him to leave, Gen. Crook in response to a request from Gen. Pope ordered Capt. Morton, of Washakie, to arrest him, but a long search having failed to discover the crafty red man's hiding spot, it was concluded that he had voluntarily returned to Colorado. The *Herald* tells the result as follows: "On last Friday it was rumored that Jack had been seen near the fort, so a sergeant and a squad of soldiers were detailed to arrest him. They made the arrest all right, but he gave them the slip on the way to the fort and took refuge in a ranchman's tepee, shooting dead the sergeant. Capt. Morton was notified and decided to waste no more of Uncle Sam's blood on one miserable Indian. So he sent out a mountain howitzer to the scene of carnage. It was trained on the improvised fort about where the ex-prisoner was supposed to be and a shell fired. They say that when they went into what was left of the tepee it was very difficult to patch up enough of Jack to give him a respectable funeral."

The Indian agent at Poplar Creek, Montana, telegraphed May 6 to Washington: "Small-pox is all along Missouri River. Have one case on south side of river. Ordered there by post commandant. It came up on steamer *Gen. Meade*. Think it advisable to inspect boats down river six miles east of here. Will you give authority to appoint Health Officer?" Vaccine virus has been forwarded to the agency physicians.

A telegram received at St. Paul May 7 from Fort Bennett, Dakota, says: "Much alarm is felt on account of the order to remove troops. 1,200 Sioux Indians are near the post and have already shown signs of uprising. Another Meeker tragedy is feared and the women and children will be moved across the Missouri to Fort Sully, ten miles away. The Indians who are feared are portions of hostile bands until recently held as prisoners."

The *Pioneer Press*, of May 5, says in its mention of the death of Capt. Browning, 7th Infantry: A good officer and a pleasant gentleman, his death, though not unexpected, will cause great regret among his comrades.... Lieut. George S. Young, 7th Infantry, assigned to duty at Fort Snelling, arrived yesterday.... Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, left last evening for Fort Concho with fifty-five recruits for the 2d Cavalry.

Major Sanders, Gen. Terry's Inspector General, has been making the annual inspection of Fort Totten, Dak.

Inspector Gardner, in a report from the Rosebud Indian Agency in Dakota, says that at a council held there many of the Brule Sioux surrendered their arms to the number of 200 pieces. The surrender was voluntary, the Indians requesting that the arms be sold and the proceeds applied to the benefit of the tribe.

Department of the Platte.—The *Laramie Daily Boremerang*, of May 5, publishes the following: To relieve anxiety of friends with regard to my trial before General Court-martial now in progress, at this post, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming, I will say that I am not guilty, so plead and so will prove. The prosecution has failed to sustain the charges and specifications. So I will bid my friends have no fear, and my enemies not to boast of victory till the battle is over, and of my general acquaintances, I simply request they will accord me the usual right of an accused, "to be held innocent until proven guilty." Washington, New York and Cincinnati papers please copy.

J. P. WALKER.

Capt. 3d U. S. Cavalry. The Cheyenne *Leader*, of May 4, says: Lieut. John S. Parke, 21st Inf., passed through Cheyenne on Monday with 50 recruits for the 21st in Washington Territory.... The 4 companies of the 3d Cav., stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, departed yesterday for Deming, N. M. The troops were ready early in the morning, but a vast quantity of clerical work had to be done, so that it was 7 o'clock in the evening when the big train moved off. The battalion was under the command of Col. Van Vliet, Capt. of Co. C. There were 219 men in all, making as fine a body as ever went on an expedition. The majority of the men have seen hard service and are competent for much more. Gen. Brackett, Colonel of the 3d, arrived from Court-martial duty yesterday, but not in time to take command. He and Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, adjutant of the 3d, will depart to-day, overtaking the command en route. At 4 o'clock this morning another military train, consisting of 6 baggage cars, 12 cars of horses and 6 coaches, passed through en route to Deming. It contained



3 companies of the 3d Cav. from Forts Steele and Sanders. There now remains in the territory 4 companies of the 3d, as follows: A and M at Fort McKinney; H and K at Fort Washakie. The band of the 3d Cav. has also gone with the regiment, and there is left at the post only a guard of that regiment, under command of Capt. Simpson, the post Q. M. Co. I, 4th Inf., Capt. Keefe, is still at Fort Russell, while Major Pollock's Co. E., 9th Inf., is still at Cheyenne depot.

Fort D. A. Russell remains without a band, and many a good fellow has left, so that the post will seem dreary hereafter.

Capt. J. J. O'Brien, 4th Inf., returned yesterday from Fort Sanders.

Major and Mrs. Wham came down on No. 4 yesterday, and are stopping at the Railroad.

We much regret that Major Elderkin is still laid up for repairs. For some reason that off foot of his persists in remaining on the retired list on account of aristocratic gout. However, the Government will be very glad to learn that although the commissary of subsistence at Cheyenne depot is a little off—one foot, his dome of thought is still filled with business and devotional duty to the dear old flag.

A despatch from Fort Steele, Wyo., reports the recent destruction by fire of the post hospital, at a loss of about \$8,000.

The Cheyenne *Leader*, of May 4, gives an account of a recent baseball match between the Club of Fort D. A. Russell and the Cheyenne "Cowboys." The military club consisted of Lieut. A. C. Ducat, catcher; Lieut. B. Davis, pitcher; C. A. Weidman, 1st base; Lieut. Johnson, 2d base; I. Worthington, 3d base; Lieut. Frank Dodds, short stop; but, alas, the Cowboys defeated them.

*Department of the East.*—An enlisted telegraph operator having been sent to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, the former post has now all the facilities within itself for complete telegraphic communication with the outside world.

The project of abandoning Plattsburg Barracks and establishing a garrison at Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y., favored by Gen. Sherman, seems, under the resolutions regarding the former post lately introduced in the Senate and House, to be in a fair way of being carried into execution.

*Department of Texas.*—The charming military drama of "Ours" was recently presented in the theatre of Fort Clark, Texas, the various characters being represented by officers and ladies of the garrison. The cast was a strong one, as follows:

Lady Shendryn, Mrs. Wilcox; Blanche Haye, Mrs. Sharpe; Mary Netley, Mrs. Mosher; Prince Petrovsky, Surg. Heger; Sir Alexander Shendryn, Capt. Miner; Capt. S. M. Rey, Lieut. Martin; Angus McAllister, Lieut. Webster; Hugh Chaloot, Lieut. Hickey; Sergeant Jones, Major Smith.

We tender our thanks for an invitation to the play.

*Department of the Missouri.*—The Leavenworth *Times* of May 9 says:

There is a general air of comfort about the new headquarters offices that was wanting in the old headquarters, there not being a room but what has plenty of fresh air and abundance of light, no matter which way the wind blows. Although it has been considerable trouble to move, the officers connected with the departmental headquarters feel more than repaid for the trouble. The school year at the fort ends June 13. The old departmental headquarters will be taken up by the school of application. The school of application is doing very well, the first section reporting better progress than anticipated. Judge O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor, of Washington, D. C., are expected at the post at an early date on a visit to their son, Lieut. O'Connor, Surgeon and Mrs. Waters, of Fort McKavett, Texas, are at the post, the guests of their son-in-law, Lieut. Murray. Mr. W. B. Wetmore, formerly lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry, and for a number of years an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Pope at Fort Leavenworth, arrived at the post yesterday, with his bride, from New York, and are the guests of Major and Mrs. Dunn.

A very amusing incident happened at cavalry drill yesterday, a new German recruit furnishing the fun. When the order for "cross stirrups" was given, which is a very difficult move, he looked around in amazement, and notwithstanding the fact that not a word is allowed to be spoken during drill, he exclaimed: "Py goodness gracious, dod seddes it, I goin' to broke my neck right off." It was so ludicrous that the officer commanding could not reprimand him. He got through without breaking his neck.

*Department of California.*—A despatch, of May 8, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Mr. Smith, Indian Agent at Tuscarora, Nev., says: The whites in Duck Valley fear the Bannocks are coming there. Some Shoshones think so. A Fort Hall Indian passing through here tells Captain Sam that the Bannocks talk bad about going out. Is the danger for Duck Valley from the Bannocks or the Pintes? They ask me to send word back to-night. Nearly all the Duck Valley Indians are waiting here to talk when their head men come in. They evidently know that there is something wrong with the Bannocks. The people generally want to know if there is anything in it. Deliver immediately.

*Department of the Columbia.*—The Vancouver *Independent*, of April 27, says: 2d Lieut. Fred. S. Foltz, 1st Cavalry, arrived down from Fort Colville in charge of military convicts on Monday, and leaves to-day to rejoin his station.... Capt. Max Wesendorf, 1st Cavalry, arrived at Department Headquarters on Friday last, and leaves here on Friday next for his station at Walls Walla. Major John A. Kress left here for Benicia Arsenal yesterday. He will probably return on the same steamer.... Mr. Geo. H. Andrews, formerly chief clerk in the Adjutant General's Office of this department, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Oregon and California R. R. Co.... Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia, will be regarrisoned and maintained, May 1, 1882, as a separate post, under command of Capt. John C. White, 1st Artillery.... The telegraphic construction party charged with the duty of stringing the wire from Spokane Falls to Fort Spokane had arrived at the Falls on Monday. A heavy snow storm was raging at the time, which may somewhat impede operations.... On Thursday, April 13, while target practice was going on at Fort Boise, Idaho, Pvt. E. S. Harrison, Co. A, 21st Infantry, carelessly stepped before the 600 yards target without displaying the danger signal. Sergt. Hire fired at that instant, and Harrison was shot through the shoulder and neck, seriously wounded.

*Department of Arizona.*—A despatch from Lordsburg, New Mexico, May 11, says: "Col. Forsyth stated in an interview to-day that he had had a conversation with the daughter of Chief Loco, who informed him that 13 Indians had been killed in the fight at Stein's Peak with Col. Forsyth. The latter had only claimed two killed. Col. Forsyth states that only 30 or 40 bucks are believed to have escaped with Loco from the encounter with Gen. Garcia. He inclines to the belief that Gen. Garcia would not retain the 33 prisoners he had captured, but that they would be duly passed into the happy hunting ground."

*Division of the Pacific.*—The San Francisco *Report*, of April 25, has an elaborate account of a reception given at the Presidio by the officers of the 1st U. S. Artillery to the officers of the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, N. G. of California, in return for a similar courtesy soon after their arrival in San Francisco Harbor. The *Report* says: "The 1st Artillery Reception Committee, consisting of Col. G. P. Andrews, from the Presidio, in command of the 1st Regiment; Col. B. T. Frank, from Alcatraz; Col. A. M. Randol, Major Haskin, Fort Point; Major McCrea, Presidio; Major Eakin, Fort Point; Capt. J. M. Ingalls, Alcatraz, and Lieut. Bias, Black Point, on board the *McPherson*, steamed up to the Washington street wharf to music from the 1st Regiment Band, where, with military honors, they warmly greeted their guests, Col. J. H. Dickinson and the other officers of the regiment. The guests were taken in hand by Col. Andrews and his fellow officers at the Presidio wharf, where they were received by the rest of the officers of the 1st Artillery, Regimental Adjutant, Lieut. Davis, Major Sanger, Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, Lieut. Rice, Lieut. Marsh, Lieut. Hubbell, Lieut. Van Ness, Lieut. Patterson, Lieut. Best, Lieut. Nichols, Lieut. Russell, Lieut. J. Chamberlain, and Lieut. Hunter. They proceeded to the parade ground to witness a review of the Light Artillery, commanded by Major Sanger and Lieut. Chamberlin, Rice, and Marsh. When the company had come to battery front at reduced intervals, the officers went through the ranks and retired to the south elevation, where they watched the military manoeuvres following, the most interesting of which were putting the battery through three gait—a walk, trot, and gallop—and a battery drill. The horses were in splendid condition. Major Sanger's reputation for being one of the best artillery commanders in the United States service was fully sustained in the exercises, even the old veterans expressing praise of the order and precision of the body under his command. The guests were then conducted through the billiard and reading rooms and quarters of the soldiers, and in response to an invitation from Gen. McDowell, paid that gentleman a visit at his headquarters. After the exchange of greetings, the company withdrew to the banquet hall. Here Col. Andrews toasted 'The Guests,' Col. Dickinson responding. Gen. McDowell putting in an appearance when the President of the United States was being toasted, directed the officers to rise while responding. 'The Press' was responded to by Lieut. Davis; and after a general good time the guests bade good-bye to their genial hosts and steamed back to the city on the *McPherson*, much pleased with their hearty and cordial reception."

#### NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The nominations of the following officers for promotion in the Army of the United States were sent to the Senate May 9.

#### Corps of Engineers.

Captain Oswald H. Ernst, to be Major, May 5, 1882, vice Twining, deceased.

#### 5th Regiment of Infantry.

Captain John C. Bates, of the 20th Infantry, to be Major, May 6, 1882, vice Morris, deceased.

#### 7th Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Henry M. Benson, to be Captain, May 1, 1882, vice Browning, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Alfred B. Johnson, to be 1st Lieutenant May 1, 1882, vice Benson, promoted.

#### 13th Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieutenant John B. Guthrie, to be Captain, May 7, 1882, vice Torrey, resigned.

2d Lieutenant John H. H. Peshine, to 1st Lieutenant, May 7, 1882, vice Guthrie, promoted.

#### 20th Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieutenant William R. Maize, to be Captain, May 6, 1882, vice Bates, promoted to the 5th Infantry.

2d Lieutenant John C. Dent, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 6, 1882, vice Maize, promoted.

Dr. Valentine McNally, of the District of Columbia, to be Ordnance Storekeeper, with the rank of Captain.

The act authorizing this appointment was approved May 1, 1882. Enacted, etc., "That the President is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an Ordnance Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department of the Army; and all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby suspended for the purposes of this act only: Provided, That prior to this appointment he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of Ordnance officers." Dr. McN. is now chief clerk, Ordnance office.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Secretary of the Class of 1882 writes us as follows: "In your last issue you speak of the cup on exhibition at Messrs. Black, Starr and Frost's, as the Class Cup of '81, while in reality this beautiful piece of work was designed for, and is awaiting with some doubt as to its destination, the birth of the Godson of '82. The class demands the correction—not for ourselves do we care, because our friendship for '81 would lead us cheerfully to many a greater sacrifice than this, but posterity clamors for its rights. Desirous as we are to appear generous, yet more so are we to have our prize cherub placed on its proper merits before the world: yet we have no doubt that if he could not claim '82, he would find few objections to '81. Trusting you will correct your typographical error, I remain, yours truly,

R. H. YOUNG, Class Secretary.

We return thanks to Mr. Young for this information, and tender our most humble apologies to the class of 1882 for the error into which we were betrayed, as well as to the prize baby of that class, to its parents, its god parents and to the relatives of the family both of the direct and the collateral branches. We might urge in our defense, that after the paragraph referred to was in type we asked a professor of the Military Academy whether the class of 1881 or 1882 was intended, and were assured that the class of '81 was the one; but then the most ordinary exercise of common sense should have told us that this gave us no warrant for the statement, as officers are not selected as professors of the Military Academy because of their information on the subject of babies or baby cups.

The following are recent orders from the Department of West Point:

The President has appointed a Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination at the Military Academy, as follows: J. G. Chapman, of St. Louis; Clifton H. Moore, of Clinton, Ill.; Gen. Horace Porter, of New York; Gen. Morris Schaff, of Boston; Gen. J. D. Tillman, of Fayetteville, Tenn.; J. B. Treat, of Monroe, Wis., and the Hon. Marcus L. Ward, of Newark. The President of the Senate has appointed as members of the board Senators T. W. Ferry and L. Q. C. Lamar. The Speaker of the House of Representatives has not yet designated the members to represent that body.

A G. C. M. was appointed to meet May 5, 1882. 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., President; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Ord. Dept., and 2d Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., Judge Advocate.

Capt. Marcus P. Miller, 4th Art., was, May 4, appointed an inspector to act upon certain property belonging to the Department of Chemistry.

Leave of absence to await the action of the War Dept. upon the tender of his resignation was, May 6, granted Cadet Wm. F. Maury, 4th Class.

The resignation of Cadet Wm. F. Maury, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect June 20, 1882 (S. O., May 9, W. D.).

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

#### SERENADE TO LIEUT. C. J. T. CLARKE.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 3, 1882.

Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke, the newly appointed 2d Lieut. in the 10th Inf., who is to be stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit, received his commission from President Arthur April 28. Those who are well acquainted with the young gentleman were more than pleased at this event. Lieut. Clarke immediately received a congratulatory letter from Colonel Stanley, and also the sincere and hearty congratulations of all the officers at the Headquarters of the Department of Texas, from the junior lieutenant up to the general commanding, Gen. Augur being particularly cordial in his congratulations.

The next day Lieut. Clarke and his sister were given a complimentary dinner by Capt. J. B. Irvine. In the evening a reception was given for Lieut. Clarke at Capt. Irvine's, and an excellent serenade by the fine band of the 23d Infantry. The officers and ladies at Headquarters of the Dept. of Texas were all present at the serenade in honor of the occasion.

Lieut. Clarke thoroughly deserves the esteem in which he is held by all acquainted with him, who wish him many very happy months at Fort Wayne, Detroit.

Following is the programme of the serenade: Serenade to Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Infantry, U. S. A. Music by Band 22d U. S. Infantry, James T. Clarke, Band Leader.

Post of San Antonio, Texas, Saturday, April 29, 1882, 8 p.m. Programme:

1. Military March.....Fred. T. Clarke.
2. "The Soldier's Farewell".....(Respectfully inscribed to Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke.)
3. Overture, "Crown of Gold".....Herman.
4. Waltzes, "Memorial".....Fred. T. Clarke.
5. Nocturne, "Monastery Bells".....Wely.
6. Medley, "Dreams of the Past".....Fred. T. Clarke.

J. B. IRVINE, JR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

APRIL 24, 1882.

PLEASANT spring weather, which was interfered with for two or three weeks by severe snow storms, has apparently set in once more. Of course, the high winds we do not take into account. Wind is such a common thing in this country that we always take it for granted that the wind is going to blow, and when we have a real calm day it is an exception to the general rule.

The recent snow storms and rains have started the grass, and the plains and mountain slopes begin to look quite green and pretty. This, of course, will not only make the cattle fat, but will make the cattle men smile and sleep well.

Lieut. C. C. Miner, 9th Infantry, who has been out for six weeks in charge of a detail hunting logs for building purposes, returned a few days ago. He was out during two or three very severe storms, and at one time was well nigh snowed in and covered with snow drifts. Lieut. Miner has done a good work, having secured about six hundred logs. Besides other good qualities, the lieutenant is practical and philosophical and knows how things ought to be done.

Major Paddock, post trader, who has been East to purchase a stock of goods, has returned home.

1st Sergt. Brown, of Troop M, 5th Cavalry, has not re-enlisted, as I stated. He has taken the position of Chief of Police at Pine Ridge Indian Agency.

Commissary Sergt. Barker, of this post, obtained a six months' furlough, with permission to ask for an extension. The sergeant is a most faithful and laborious man, and his furlough is a well deserved one.

Capt. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Cavalry, is in temporary command of the post. ZADOK.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

May 9, 1882.

THE gentle spring is upon us and with it comes our battalion drills, inspections, and dress parades. The latter ceremony is largely attended by the citizens of Columbus, and it is quite noticeable that the recruit of a month's drill in the manual of arms performs the different movements in the manual with greater accuracy, under the gaze of the "gentler sex," on Sunday evening, on parade, than he does during the week under the austere eye of the drill instructor.

Mrs. Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, is visiting her mother at New Orleans, La.

Gen. John S. Mason, our new commandant, made his first official inspection on last Sunday morning, and was apparently well pleased with the cleanliness and neatness presented throughout the different company quarters, hospital, and guard house. As inspection is the General's main forte it must be something of very small moment that escapes his eye.

A detachment of forty recruits left this depot the 4th inst. for Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 3d Infantry, Capt. Wm. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Infantry, executive officer, in command; Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, A. C. S. On the same date a detachment of fifteen recruits left here for Fort Niagara, New York, for assignment to the 5th Artillery, 1st Lieut. M. Markland, 1st Infantry, in command.

J. L. Whitmeyer, telegraph operator, left here on the 5th inst. for Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., where he has been assigned to the 5th Artillery as telegraph operator. He is a young man of exemplary habits, and will no doubt soon enjoy the esteem of his comrades and superiors, as he always did at Columbus. We wish him a bright future. M.



## RECENT DEATHS.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS, U. S. NAVY.

With the death of Rear Admiral John Rodgers the American Navy loses one of its most illustrious ornaments. As an energetic explorer, during his early career, in the China and the Arctic seas, and later as the hero of the victory of the *Weehawken* over the *Albatross*, he had achieved a world-wide renown, and had worthily worn the name of his honored father, an officer in our brilliant Navy of 1812. The General Order of the Navy Department, which we elsewhere publish, records the time and place of the Rear-Admiral's death, and pays an appropriate tribute to his distinguished services and noble personal character. The circumstances of his illness were alluded to in our columns a few weeks ago, with an expression of the hope that his physical strength might be great enough to overcome his disease. But this was not to be; and on the evening of Friday, May 5th, surrounded by his family and many of his friends, he departed this life, retaining to the last that mental clearness and vigor which had always distinguished him.

The career of Admiral John Rodgers is one of the most creditable in our naval annals. He served the Government ably, faithfully and successfully; he honored the Navy alike in battle and in the services to commerce, navigation and science, in which his later years were absorbed; and whatever he undertook to do he did well. He was an officer of varied information and experience, sound judgment and true courage. Well does Secretary Folger say of him in his official announcement, that the Treasury Department, no less than the Navy, "has lost one of the most able and eminent of its officers. His services to commerce and navigation, to science and the arts of peace, have been so large and varied, so rich in results and so long continued, that this department under the orders of which much of his best work has been done, cannot but mourn his loss. But this department has principally to mourn his loss in connection with the Lighthouse Board establishment. The Board has received valuable aid from his sage advice and from his constant counsel. Notwithstanding his great age and consequent infirmities, as well as the pressure of his other many duties, the Admiral has personally visited very many light stations and has personally superintended and taken part in numerous experiments, many in acoustics and optics, conducted on the sea and in the laboratory, and has so impressed his individuality on the Service that his name will live in the Navy, adding lustre to his repute in future. The Admiral was a man to love—simple, straightforward, pure, sweet in his nature. He attracted those of similar character, whatever their rank, whether high or low, and bound them to him by personal magnetism. It seemed that the full performance of present duty was a part of his religion, and as if he felt that the simplest work that devolved upon him could never be too well done. This spirit seemed to communicate itself to those with whom he was brought in contact personally and officially."

Admiral Rodgers was a man of few words, but a careful observer and student, a forcible writer and a good diplomat. These traits, combined with a gentle disposition, a kind heart, hospitable ways and a dignified bearing, made him a valuable public officer, and secured for him general affection and respect.

At the meeting of the Lighthouse Board held on May 8 at which were present Secretary Folger, Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., Commodore C. H. Baldwin and Commander George Dewey, U. S. N.; Professors Hilgard and Morton, and Major F. U. Farquhar, U. S. A.; resolutions of respect were adopted including one providing that the Board attend the funeral of Admiral Rodgers in a body; that the colors of the vessels of the establishment be set at half-mast on the day of the funeral; that the offices of the inspectors and engineers in the service be closed on that day, and that the members of the Board and officers of the establishment, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The office of the Board was also closed and draped in black.

The funeral took place May 8, and was very impressive. The body, in the morning, was removed from the residence in Georgetown to the vestibule in the Epiphany Church. At the head and foot of the coffin were wreaths of olive and ivy. Between these were the sword, sash, epaulettes and chaplain of the Admiral. The funeral services of Major Twining had taken place at eleven o'clock from St. John's Church, and after the remains of the late Commissioner were taken to the depot to be forwarded to West Point the procession returned to G street, forming in parade column, the centre opposite to the entrance to Epiphany Church. At two o'clock, Rev. Dr. Paret, the rector, followed by the assisting clergy, moved down the aisle to receive the remains of Admiral Rodgers. When the words, "I am the resurrection and the life," were heard at the main entrance the vast congregation arose and remained standing until the coffin had been placed in front of the chancel and the mourners had taken their seats. The pallbearers were Admiral Porter, Rear Admirals John L. Worden and Daniel Ammen, Commodore Charles H. Baldwin, Commander William T. Sampson, Professors Hall and Harkness and Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A. The coffin was borne by eight sailors from the *Passaic*. After the funeral service the remains were received by the whole column with military honors, the Marine Band playing "Nearer, my God to Thee," as the coffin was carried to the hearse.

The following was the order of the funeral procession:  
Platoons of mounted police officers.  
Officer in charge of the funeral procession.  
Lieutenant Commander McCalla and aids.  
Officer commanding escort and staff.  
Escort.

Carriages of rector and surgeon.  
Seamen and hearse.  
Relatives.  
Officers of the Navy.  
Officers of the Army.  
Lighthouse Board.  
Senators and Representatives.  
Supreme Court.  
The President and Cabinet.

The military escort was as follows: Mounted Police; Colonel Pennington and staff in command of Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, the band of the regiment preceding; then the District Military Band preceding the district Militia, consisting of the Washington Light Infantry, Union Veteran Corps, National Rifles, Capital City Guards, Butler Guards, and the Washington Cadets. Then came the marine band and the United States Marine Corps and the battalion of the 2d Artillery, Colonel Robert Boyd, Chief Marshal civic procession and aids, M. M. Parker, C. C. Duncanson and William Dickson.

The remains were taken to Oak Hill Cemetery and were buried with full military and naval honors. Besides the family of the deceased there were present Colonel Robert S. Rodgers and William Pinckney Rodgers, brothers of the Admiral, Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, a cousin, Captain Rodgers of the Army, and others.

MAJOR WM. J. TWINING, U. S. ARMY.

The death of Major Wm. J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is not only a sad personal bereavement to the many friends who were won by his attractive personality, but it is a serious professional loss to the corps of which he was a member, and in which he held a prominent position as one of its ablest representatives. Even under the rule of compulsory retirement at 62, he would have had nearly twenty years of usefulness before him, he having passed his 42d year at the time of his death by only six months. Vigorous in body, as he was in mind, were it not that of all things certain death is the most certain, nothing would have seemed less likely a few weeks ago than that he should have so soon terminated his most promising career. As one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, he held a position that subjected his action to the most rigid popular scrutiny, and that he bore this test so well is a high tribute to those sterling qualities of manhood which won for him the respect and esteem not only of those who drew near to him in the confidence of friendship, but of the larger public with which he was brought into contact through his official relations. To acquire oneself well in such a position requires something more than a good disposition: a clear perception, a firm will, and a sound judgment are essentials of success in such circumstances, and to these Twining added professional attainments which justly gave him high rank in a corps which is but little affected by merely popular estimates of its members. His loss will be especially felt in Washington, for it is to his ability, integrity, and sound judgment that the Capital is largely indebted for the improvements which have so completely transformed it of late years. He had planned and put into almost finished execution improvements of lasting benefit. He had broken up or weakened corrupt rings, and given to property holders a sense of security from plunderers. The qualities which he had developed as a cadet characterized his life as an officer. In enterprises requiring skill, discretion, and judgment he never failed to meet the expectations of his superiors. The order which follows sufficiently sets forth the salient points in his official career, and to this the Chief of Engineers adds an expression of the sentiment of the corps concerning the loss it has sustained. Lieut. Hoxie, in speaking of the character of Major Twining, stated that it was best illustrated by the way he died. The physicians in attendance endeavored to cheer him up with hope until the last, but he knew better than they his own condition. The last person he spoke to was Lieut. Greene, who, on coming into the room by his bedside, was accosted by Major Twining, who, with some difficulty, said: "I think I have but a poor chance." Lieut. Greene responded cheerfully, saying: "Major, we don't think it is so bad as that, and expect to see you pull through it." Major Twining shook his head, and faintly said: "No, it don't matter. I have nothing to fear. Bury me at West Point." And in another minute he was dead.

Major Twining died at his residence in Washington at 4.15 p. m. Friday, May 5. On the Tuesday previous he was in perfect health, but while on a fishing party got very wet. The next day he was seized with pleuro-pneumonia, and the disease could not be arrested. The funeral services in Washington took place on Monday morning from St. John's Church. As a mark of respect all the District offices were closed and the exercises in the public schools suspended. A guard of honor from the Artillery barracks were stationed near the coffin, which bore a simple silver plate giving the name and age of the deceased. His sword and his military hat lay upon the cover, emblematic of the military career brought to an end, while a branch of palm indicated the victory which had attended a successful life. On all sides of the casket and inside and outside of the altar were massed the beautiful floral tributes which friendship had offered as a last gift. Among these was a gift from the President. The officers of the Engineer Corps, with Gen. Wright, were present in full uniform, as well as most of the prominent officials of the War Department. The Russian minister and his secretary were present, and also the Secretary of War, Mr. Lincoln, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Chandler, who represented the Cabinet; Senator Ingalls and Representative Neal, and other members of the Congressional Committees in the District of Columbia. The pall-bearers were: Col. Thos. L. Casey,

Major John G. Parke, John A. Baker, Robert P. Dodge, John F. Cook, Dr. Smith Townshend, Walter Davidge. As the remains were brought from the church the military, drawn up in line on the opposite side of the street, presented arms and the Marine band began playing "Nearer My God To Thee." The procession was formed and proceeded to the Baltimore and Potomac depot by way of the avenue. Major Twining's last words, addressed to Lieut. Greene, were "Bury me at West Point," and thither the remains were borne. The funeral there took place at 4 p. m. on Tuesday. The remains were escorted from Washington by Lieuts. F. V. Greene and R. L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, and they were accompanied by Prof. Edward O. Twining, brother, and Rev. Kinsley Twining (of the N. Y. Independent), cousin of Major Twining; Mr. John Davis and John A. Baker, intimate personal friends; Mr. W. O. Roome and J. O. Rock, chief clerks of the District Government, delegated to represent the employees of the District. Lieut. Taber, of the Engineers, with a detachment of engineer soldiers, met the remains at Garrison's Station, at 9.30 A. M., and escorted them to the chapel, where they remained, with a guard of honor, till the exercises took place. The pall bearers were: Mr. John Davis, Mr. W. O. Roome, Col. S. C. Lyford, U. S. A., Major Clifton Comly, Mr. John A. Baker, Mr. J. C. Rock, Major Geo. W. McKee, U. S. A., and Prof. P. S. Michie. Lieuts. Greene and Hoxie followed after the caisson. Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite, chaplain, conducted the services. Gen. H. C. Hodges, Q. M. D., and Col. Wm. Ludlow, Engineers, attended the funeral, the former from New York and the latter from Philadelphia, and several other friends. The battalion of Cadets, Col. Lazelle in command, escorted the remains to the grave. The remains were placed on an artillery caisson, suitably draped. The horses and other accessories as usual. The entire body of officers, in full uniform, followed.

Prof. and Mrs. Baas and Prof. Kendrick and Tillman entertained the visitors from Washington, etc. The day was charming, the services most impressive, and everything passed off in the best possible manner.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased were passed by the District Committee of the House of Representatives and by a "Committee of One Hundred, organized in the interest of municipal reform, honesty, economy, and progressiveness, and representing the sentiments and wishes of the community," and the courts of the District adjourned after appropriate remarks concerning his loss. The House Committee resolved "that we have heard with profound regret of the death of Major William J. Twining, late Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia; that in the death of Major Twining the District of Columbia has lost a faithful and intelligent friend, a most competent and judicious officer, who did his duty in all respects with a high appreciation of the present necessities and the future possibilities of the City of Washington; that the Army of the United States has lost a noble comrade in arms, whose services during the late war commend his memory to the grateful recollection of the people of the United States; that the committee ever found Major Twining an intelligent officer and a judicious adviser in aiding them to shape the legislation of the District so as to meet the requirements of the people; that so far as our public duties will permit us we will attend his funeral, and thus bear testimony to the respect and esteem we entertained for him."

The Citizen Committee declared that in life he was zealously watchful of the interests of our people, economical and efficient in the expenditures of taxes, brilliant yet conservative in his theories and plans for public works, and in all respects a good and faithful public servant, whose death is a public misfortune, and whose memory deserves to be cherished as that of a governor of a great municipality, who exhibited in life a galaxy of qualifications for the position he occupied—superior general intelligence, rare comprehensiveness and soundness of judgment, exceptional professional ability—all of which were crowned by incorruptible personal and official honesty and integrity.

Major Twining was unmarried, and his nearest relatives are his father, his brother and his sisters.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,  
UNITED STATES ARMY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1882.

General Orders No. 3.

It has again become the painful duty of the Brigadier-General Commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, Major William J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, who died in this city on the 5th instant.

Major Twining was graduated from the Military Academy on the 11th of June, 1863, and promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, on the same date. He entered immediately on active service in the field in the late Civil War, serving successively as Assistant Engineer of the Department of the Cumberland (June, 1863–March, 1864); Chief Engineer of the Department of the Ohio (March, 1864–January, 1865), participating in the invasion of Georgia and the operations against General Hood's army, and being engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville; Chief Engineer of the 23d Army Corps (January–February, 1865), and Chief Engineer of the Department of North Carolina (February–June, 1865).

He received the brevet of Captain, United States Army, December 16, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in action during the siege of Nashville;" and the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Volunteers, January 26, 1865, and Major, United States Army, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion."

Since the war he has served as Principal Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy (August, 1865–April, 1867); Chief Engineer and Aide-de-Camp at the Headquarters of the Department of Dakota (June, 1867–February, 1870); Engineer of the 6th Light-House District, comprising the Coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (March, 1870–June, 1871); Instructor at the Engineer School of Application, Willet's Point, N. Y.



(July, 1871-June, 1872): Chief Astronomer under the Department of State for the Survey of the Boundary Line between the United States and Great Britain along the 49th Parallel (June, 1872-July, 1876), and on this duty in England with the British Commissioner (March-June, 1876); Superintendent Engineer of the United States Survey of the Union and Central Pacific Railways (August, 1876-June, 1877), and Assistant in the Office of the Chief of Engineers (June, 1877-June, 1878). In June, 1878, he was appointed by the President one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under the Act of June 11, 1878, an office involving all the varied and complicated functions of municipal government.

To this office he brought unswerving integrity, sturdy good sense and executive ability of the highest order, and for nearly four years he has performed its duties with such rare skill and good judgment, that his death is regarded by the community, whose affairs he administered, as a public calamity.

Major Twining was distinguished for the gentleness and the strength of his character, and his intelligent devotion to duty. No officer of his age has done more to sustain the high reputation of the Corps of Engineers, and his sudden death, in the prime of his usefulness, is to his brother officers a personal affliction, and to the Corps a serious misfortune.

As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Wright:  
GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Major of Engineers.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEO. W. DE LONG, U. S. NAVY.

The news sent by Engineer Melville from Siberia of the finding of the dead bodies of Lieut.-Comdr. De Long and his men cannot have caused any surprise; the only outburst of wonder would have followed the rescue of even one of the doomed party. George Washington De Long, the officer whose name will henceforth be forever associated with that of Sir John Franklin, was a native of New York City, where he was born in 1844. An only child, his brightness and ambition attracted the notice of Father Quinn, now Vicar General, through whose recommendation, it is said, Congressman Benjamin Wood gave De Long his appointment to the Naval Academy on Oct. 1, 1861. He was graduated in 1865, and promoted to ensign Dec. 1, 1866; master, March 12, 1868, and Lieutenant, March 26, 1869. His father died while the young officer was a master on the *Canandaigua*, and his mother died soon after his engagement of marriage to Miss Emma Wolton, now his stricken widow. The latter was the daughter of Capt. Wolton, of the mercantile marine, agent of an American line between New York and Havre. In the latter city he became acquainted with her, and thither he returned to marry her. The ceremony was performed three times over—once by Mr. Glasgow, the American Consul General, who afterwards married the bride's sister; once by an Episcopal minister, and once by the chaplain of the *Shenandoah*. Mrs. De Long now lives in Burlington, Iowa, at the house of her sister, Mrs. Glasgow.

A man of splendid physique, six feet tall, and athletic and vigorous, proud of his profession, and always seeking information in travel, in the society of men, or in books, De Long volunteered on the *Juniata* for the *Polaris* search expedition, under Capt. Braine. There he distinguished himself by a perilous voyage from Upernivik in the steam launch, with a picked crew, with which he set out in search of Budington's party. His energy and courage were so conspicuous on this occasion that his selection among the volunteers for the command of the *Jeannette* was almost a matter of course.

Among the tributes to De Long's memory none have been more noticeable than that of the graduates of the New York Nautical School, who assembled during the present week for that purpose on the *St. Mary's*, and passed resolutions of respect to him as their former instructor. Lieut. W. F. Jacques, U. S. N., who was also an instructor in the school with De Long, was invited to speak, and after referring to his earlier acquaintance with him, he said: "My intimacy with him during our associate duty on board the schoolship greatly increased the respect and admiration which his indomitable energy and thorough attention to duty had inspired, and it was a source of great regret that I was not physically equal to accompanying and assisting him in the great work he so thoroughly prepared and which was so cruelly defeated by fate. From Ounalaska he sent me a letter of many pages, each one teeming with the interest and enthusiasm his great work had inspired. 'We are started,' he wrote, 'and we shall try to do our best. We have a good, solid ship and everything that money and experience could provide. We number thirty-two all told—five officers, a meteorologist, a naturalist, an ice pilot and twenty-four men—as physically perfect as men are ever made. We go to Ounalaska, thence to St. Paul's Island, thence to St. Michael's and thence to as high a latitude as God will let us reach in two years—keeping the third year in reserve to get back. Keep us in mind, old fellow, and pray for my success, for my heart is set on this thing. Ninderman is with me and keeps the bridge watch. Have a good time and be careful of your health, and I pray God to bless you.' These wishes and expressions of hope were meant not only for me but for you all, and you well know how faithful he has been to this charge intrusted to his care."

It was determined that the graduates should cause to be prepared and placed in a conspicuous place on the *St. Mary's* a tablet commemorative of De Long and of Ninderman and Noros, both of whom were graduates of the Nautical School. Capt. Henry Erben, commander of the ship, then came forward in response to an invitation, and said: "I fully appreciate what you have done this evening to honor the memory of De Long, Ninderman and Noros, and it has my entire sympathy. It is very likely that in this, as in all great undertakings, the leader will be unkindly criticised. I want to say that I think he to the last did well his part, as I hope

you will yours in the future. As far as we know from what we have yet learned, there was no error of judgment on his part in all that long and terrible trial which he underwent. The perfect courage and admirable devotion of De Long, as well as of all his companions, are not to be doubted. He was defeated by the fates and by mishaps which might be expected to befall one in the Arctic. Perhaps if he had started a week earlier or a week later he might have wintered on Herald Island or Wrangell Land and have started out in the spring for a new struggle with the secret of the north. And who that knew him can doubt that if courage and judgment could have carried him through he would have gone? I will do all that I can to see that the memory of De Long is kept fresh on board this ship by placing his name in a conspicuous place where it may be constantly viewed by the lads who succeed you so that his example may be impressed well upon their hearts, and when they are afterward in tight places, as sailors often are, they may do as he did—their best."

The resolution adopted expressed the admiration felt for De Long by those who studied under him, and declared that the United States Navy has lost an exemplary and heroic officer and the nation a true and devoted citizen. Condolence with the family of the deceased in their bereavement was expressed. The resolutions were ordered engrossed and sent to De Long's family. Another meeting will be held by the graduates at No. 204 East 27th street, May 13th, to provide for the erection of a tablet, to be placed on board the *St. Mary's*.

Mr. N. P. N. Moran, whose long service in the Navy Department has enabled him to learn something of the fame of every Naval officer, said to the New York *Herald* correspondent: Capt. De Long was one of the brightest officers in the Service. He graduated No. 10 in a class of 54. His details since then show assignments of which few officers in the Navy could boast. Here is a letter which I received in the latter part of 1879:

ARCTIC STEAMER JEANNETTE.  
AT SEA, MAKING A PASSAGE TO OUNALASKA,  
July 22, 1879.

MY DEAR MORAN: It may so happen that during my absence I may really get my promotion to lieutenant commander. Strange as it will appear if such a thing occurs, will you do me the kindness to have my commission sent, if possible, to my wife. It will please her greatly. If you would also please send her a Navy Register during my absence, she will be much pleased. Keep me in your mind, my dear friend, and do not let me be scratched off the list under five years. Say goodbye to my friends in the department again for me, and believe me very sincerely yours.

GEORGE W. DE LONG.

MAJOR R. L. MORRIS, U. S. A.

To very many in New York City and vicinity, where he was well known and highly esteemed, the news of the death, of paralysis, at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., May 6, 1882, of Major Richard L. Morris, 5th Inf., will be received with profound sorrow. A few short weeks ago he was promoted to Major of the 5th U. S. Infantry from Captain 18th Infantry, with which latter regiment his whole service of 21 years in the Regular Army was identified. He had received his orders at Fort Assiniboine to report at Fort Keogh for duty with his new regiment as soon as navigation on the Missouri would permit, but it was fated, after all, that he should die amid the regiment he had served in so long and loved so well. Major Morris was a native of New York, and at the outbreak of the war enlisted, April 26, 1861, in Co. K, of the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was appointed a 1st Lieutenant of the 18th U. S. Infantry, and served as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of that regiment from August of that year until December 31, 1862, when he was promoted to Captain. On the same date he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn. From that time onward to the present he has served in many important places and positions with honor to himself and credit to his country. On the 6th of February, 1882, he was promoted Major of the 5th U. S. Infantry, but death has not permitted him to fill the advanced position for which long service had rendered him so capable.

COL. EDWARD B. WHITE.

Colonel Edward B. White, formerly a 1st Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Artillery, died at his residence, 125 East 46th street, New York City, May 10, 1882, at the advanced age of 76 years. He was a native of South Carolina, and in 1822 was appointed from that State to the Military Academy and was graduated July 1, 1826, and promoted brevet 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery, and from that time until 1832 was on garrison and detached duty at stations both North and South. During the Black Hawk expedition he was on the staff of General Eustace, and from December, 1832, to June, 1836, was principally engaged in topographical duty, taking an active part in the engineering duty, incident to the construction of Forts Pulaski and — and the bridge across the Potomac River. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 3d Artillery Dec. 1, 1835, and resigned Aug. 13, 1836. On leaving the Army he established himself in Charleston as a civil engineer and architect. He was lieutenant colonel of the Washington Light Artillery of Charleston, S. C., from 1844 to 1849. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, he entered the Confederate army, serving throughout the war as colonel of the Palmetto Light Artillery. Since coming to New York, in 1863, Col. White has been engaged in the management of the Chandler estates. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him. The deceased was an intimate personal friend of Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. Totten, Gen. W. S. Hancock, and other prominent military men, and his genial spirits and rare intelligence made him hosts of friends

in civil life. Funeral services were held at St. Ignatius's Church, West Fortieth street, May 12.

HOSPITAL STEWARD JOSEPH JUNKER, U. S. Army, died at San Marcial, N. M., four miles from Fort Craig, April 28, from gunshot wounds inflicted by a citizen during an altercation.

EPHRAIM SHERMAN DUFFEE, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at Oakkosh, Wis., last week.

The funeral of the late Horace Maynard, ex-Postmaster-General, took place at Knoxville, Tenn., May 5. The body was interred in Gray Cemetery. Lieut. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N.; James Maynard, and Mrs. Dr. Kidder, of Washington, sons and daughter of the deceased; Frank Hutton, First Assistant Postmaster-General; R. A. Elmer, Second Assistant; A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant, and A. A. Freeman, W. B. Thompson, and other members of the Post Office Department, were present. The funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in Knoxville.

The death at Carson City, May 10, is reported of the Hon. E. W. Hillyer, Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of Nevada. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the 4th regiment of California during the war, and in 1865, previous to muster out, was for some time Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of the Pacific.

#### THE LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Massachusetts, held at Boston, May 3d, Major L. Cabot, U. S. V.; Captain Edward Cowles, late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.; Col. W. H. Forbes, U. S. V.; Captains W. J. Ladd and O. F. Mitchell, U. S. V., and Col. L. Rhoades, U. S. V., were duly elected members of the order. Messrs. J. M. Forbes, H. P. Kidder, J. L. Little, E. C. Mauran, H. L. Pierce, A. H. Rice, and J. B. Thomas were elected members of the 3d Class, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Council as being, "Gentlemen in civil life, who, during the Rebellion, have been specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and who have been active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same." The following were elected officers of the Commandery for 1882-83: Commander, Col. Thomas L. Livermore, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Walcott, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander, Rear Admiral George H. Preble, U. S. N.; Recorder, Col. Arnold A. Rand, U. S. V., 53 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.; Registrar, Captain Hiram S. Shurtleff, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Bvt. Major William P. Shreve, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Bvt. Major J. Henry Sleeper, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Rev. Edward H. Hall, U. S. V.; Council, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas Sherwin, U. S. V.; Bvt. Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. A.; Bvt. Brig. General James Shaw, U. S. V.; Asst. Surgeon C. Ellery Stedman, U. S. N.; Bvt. Lt. Col. Edward B. Bisland, U. S. V. Amongst the transfers from the Massachusetts Commandery is that of Lieut. E. K. Russell, 1st U. S. Artillery, to the California Commandery.

At a meeting of the Maine Commandery Loyal Legion, held at Portland, Me., April 12, Colonel B. B. Murray, Major J. M. Gould, and Capt. Thos. J. Little and Edward Moore, U. S. V., were elected members of the order. At a meeting of May 3, Captains W. Z. Clayton and E. M. Shaw, U. S. V.; Surgeon H. N. Small, U. S. V., and Major S. W. Thaxter, U. S. V., were elected members of the order. The following are the elected officers of the Loyal Legion Commandery of Maine for 1882-83: Commander, Bvt. Maj. General Francis Fessenden, U. S. A.; Senior Vice Commander, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles W. Roberts, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill, U. S. V.; Recorder, 1st Lieut. Edward M. Rand, U. S. V.; Registrar, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles P. Mattocks, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Frederick Robie, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Capt. Gabriel Campbell, U. S. V.; Council, Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U. S. V.; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. W. Spalding, U. S. V.; Paymaster Wm. H. Anderson, U. S. N.; Surgeon Seth C. Gordon, U. S. V.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion, District of Columbia, held at Washington, May 3, all the candidates mentioned in our preliminary notice of the meeting, in the JOURNAL of April 29, p. 891, were duly elected with the exception of Lieut. F. E. Brownell, U. S. A. (retired.)

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery Loyal Legion held at Milwaukee, April 12, Major W. J. Dawes, U. S. A. (retired), and General Lucius Fairchild, U. S. V., were elected members of the order.

The officers elected by the Illinois Commandery for the year 1882-3, was given in our preliminary notice of last week, with the addition of Captain Richard Robins, late U. S. A., recorder; the substitution of Major W. E. Furness, U. S. V., as registrar, instead of Lieut. T. C. Edwards, U. S. V., the latter being elected treasurer.

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery on May 3, 1882, Rear-Admiral Geo. F. Emmons, U. S. N., presiding, a charter was issued to organize a Commandery of the State of Ohio, to be located at Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Boston paper says: "The new Secretary of the Navy is proving himself an accomplished 'Ship Chandler,' and is already a favorite at his department."

Col. W. M. Wherry, U. S. A., is in New York, at the New York Hotel, awaiting the return of his chief, Maj.-Gen. Schofield, from Europe.

It is anticipated that a revival of the celebrated Schamburg case, in all its most elaborate detail, will shortly engage the attention of Congress.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**KEARSARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. The North Atlantic squadron sailed from Hampton Roads 12 m. May 10, for a two weeks' practice drill, under command of Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper. The vessel comprises the flag-ship *Tennessee*, *Kearsarge*, *Vandalia*, *Enterprise*, *Alliance*, and *Yantic*, and they presented a handsome appearance as they started out of the harbor in line. The torpedo boat *Alarm*, with Admiral Porter and party, also got under way and accompanied the fleet to the Cape, afterward proceeding to Washington. The steamer *Potomac* remains in the Roads.

FLAGSHIP TENNESSEE.

HAMPTON ROADS, VA., May 8, 1882.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a report made to me by Lieut. J. C. Wilson, of the praiseworthy conduct of Johannes Ronning, ordinary seaman, and Christian Osepheus, seaman, of this vessel, in rescuing a drowning shipmate, and I would respectfully commend them to the consideration of the Navy Department. Very respectfully, J. N. MILLER, Captain.

U. S. FLAGSHIP TENNESSEE.

AT ANCHOR, HAMPTON ROADS, MAY 7, 1882.

Capt. J. N. Miller, Comdg. U. S. Flagship Tennessee:

SIR: I respectfully call your attention to the praiseworthy conduct of Johannes Ronning (o. sea.), and Christian Osepheus (sea.), of this vessel. This morning while nearing this vessel in the tug *Fortune* with a party of liberty men from Norfolk on board, James Walters (grs mate), of this vessel, fell overboard. Ronning and Osepheus immediately jumped after him, and by their united efforts supported him in the water until he was hauled on board the tug by a rope which had been thrown to them. The sea was rough and the air cold and damp, with a fresh breeze blowing at the time. Walters was much intoxicated and was in great danger of drowning when the two men mentioned jumped to his rescue. I was in charge of the liberty party at the time the accident occurred. Very respectfully, J. C. WILSON, Lieut.

The Department has written to Capt. Miller in relation to the gallant conduct of the parties, and informing him that medals will be prepared for presentation to them.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Sailed from Hampton Roads on a practice cruise. Captain R. H. Wallace on May 7 relieved Captain R. W. Meade of the command of this vessel at Hampton Roads. The vessel was inspected, in accordance with Navy Regulations, and found in good condition, and a creditable state of discipline.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Sailed from Hampton Roads on a practice cruise.

## South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Cape Town, March 21. To sail April 3, for Montevideo.

**SHENANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At New York. Was inspected off the Battery, New York, on May 8, and is now at the Navy-yard, New York, and orders have been received for her to go to Boston and be put out of commission. She expects to leave New York by May 15.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller (ordered). At Leghorn, April 14.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Leghorn, Italy, April 24.

**NIPISIO**, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Visiting ports of Portugal and Spain. At Marseilles, April 11. Expected at Villefranche, April 15.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. At Leghorn, April 7.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Sailed from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico, April 11.

**ALASKA**, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Panama, April 25. Expected to leave for Callao on the 29th. Is ordered on her return to Callao from Panama to search for the island reported by the German schooner *Phenix*.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Porto Praya, March 14. To sail next day for Monrovia.

**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Sands. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, May 11, for San Francisco, to assist in enlisting seamen and ordinary seamen, of which grades she is almost entirely deficient.

**LAOKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. s.), 'Capt.' Henry Wilson. Left Callao, April 16, for Chimbote, Peru, and expected to return to Callao about April 28. Master C. H. Lyeth has been detached, under sentence of a General Court-martial, and is expected to arrive in New York not later than May 16.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PENSACOLA**, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. At Callao, April 19. General health of squadron good. Rear-Admiral Balch reports that Lima and Callao have thus far escaped from any visitation of an epidemic character. Precautions still continue, and the last steamer from Panama was subjected to a quarantine of two days in view of yellow fever at Guayaquil and Panama. Instructions were sent a few weeks ago to the admiral commanding, giving him discretion to distribute most of the vessels to other parts of the station, as there seemed to be no further necessity for more than one on the coasts of Peru and Chili.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At Sitka, Alaska. Commander Pearson writes from Sitka, Alaska, April 6, as follows: "I have the honor to report that perfect quiet and good order exists in all parts of this territory, and there is no reason to anticipate any change in the present condition of affairs. The condition of the ship and the health of the officers and men is good."

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

**ALERT**, 3d rate (a. s.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. The telegraph reports that the *Alert* was run into by a Japanese war steamer on April 18, on her way from Kobe to Yokohama. She was cut down on her starboard side to the water line, and put back to Kobe. No lives were lost in the collision.

**ABRUZZO**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Nagasaki, March 24. She would be at Kobe about April 15.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Kobe, March 23.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Kobe, March 23.

**RICHMONT**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Kobe, March 26, undergoing repairs.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Kobe, March 18.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship ship. At Newport.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Reported May 8 at Portsmouth, England. Had been in collision.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Reported May 8 at Portsmouth, England.

## On Special Service.

**ALARM**, torpedo ram, Mallery propeller (s. s.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Norfolk.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, (s. s.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Surveying *Samana Bay*. An American company is reported to be making surveys for a railroad from the Capital to San Cristobal. All the funds for the road are said to be ready.

**INTREPID**, torpedo ram, 1 gun (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Arrived at Fortress Monroe from Key West, Fla., May 6.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Acapulco, April 5. Expected to be in San Francisco in June.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York. Preparing for her summer cruise to Europe.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. The *Tallapoosa*, which is the favorite boat for the President for short trips, sailed May 10, for a cruise to the different Navy-yards. She has been at the Washington Navy-yard for some time loading with stores for use. She sailed under the command of Commander Kellogg, who seems to have entirely recovered his health, and Lieut. Merry is executive officer. The Norfolk Navy-yard will be first visited by the *Tallapoosa*, then League Island, then after a short stop at Newport, Charlestown Navy-yard will be visited, and last of all that of Portsmouth. The cruise will probably occupy three weeks, and it is probable that at the expiration of that time the President and Secretary of the Navy may take a brief trip of inspection on this boat.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. Jas. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Eriason* sub-marine torpedo boat *Destroyer* is at the foot of Clinton street, East River, New York, undergoing alterations.

Mayor Low and the Brooklyn Aldermanic Committee on Public Lands and Buildings conferred together May 5 in reference to the removal of the Navy-yard from Brooklyn. The Mayor thought the removal would be an advantage to the city because it would add much to the taxable value of its property, but he was of opinion that it would be a mistake on the part of the Government for the country's sake to make the removal.

The *Landmark* (Norfolk, Va.) of May 5, says: The U. S. S. *Alliance* arrived at the yard yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock for coal. In coming up the harbor the *Alliance* grounded on the Berkley flats, but got off with the tide. The fancy steering gear which was placed on the torpedo vessel *Alarm* last year, at a very considerable expense, has been repaired at the yard and sent down to the Roads. It will be remembered that on her trip to Fortress Monroe last week the patent steering propeller got out of order, and while the vessel would work all right dead ahead, she could not turn to port or starboard, so that the distress signal was hoisted and the *Yantic* had to steam out four or five miles and tow her to anchorage in Hampton Roads. It would be interesting to know just how much money this expensive craft has cost to date. Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb returned from Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday morning, and resumed his duties at the yard. Chief Engineer Henry D. McEwan, Passed Assistant Engineer A. Price and G. W. Snyder, and Foreman of Boilermakers Thomas M. Howe, have been appointed a board to survey the boilers of the *Franklin*.

The *Norfolk Virginian* of May 9 says: Admiral Porter and wife visited the Navy-yard yesterday morning and were very handsomely entertained at the residence of Commodore Hughes. Passed Assistant Engineer Arthur Price is on leave and is visiting his relatives in Long Island, N. Y. The *Alarm* came up to the yard yesterday for coal and other stores. She will remain on this station several days longer.

The *Vallejo Chronicle* of May 2 says: Lieut. J. D. Adams, U. S. N., is making up a party for the Yosemite, which will leave for the valley in three or four weeks, and will include among others, Surg. Woods, Surg. and Mrs. Bright, Miss Hooper, and Lieut. Adams. Lieut. Andrew Dunlap, Jr., U. S. N., is on the overland train to arrive in Sacramento, May 5. The *Iroquois* is to be hauled out in the stream about the middle of the week to take on her powder. Miss

Livingstone, of San Francisco, who has been visiting Mrs. Paymaster Colby at Mare Island, has returned home.

The *Norfolk Landmark* of May 7 says: Our former townsman, Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper, of the U. S. Navy, was in this city yesterday, where he was greeted with hearty welcomes from his many Portsmouth friends. Admiral David Porter arrived in port yesterday morning on the torpedo ram *Alarm*. On his arrival he was saluted by the Prussian corvette *Luis*, with 17 guns, to which the receiving ship *Franklin* fired a similar salute in response. During the forenoon the Admiral visited the *Luis* and was received by the officers in full uniform and another salute of 17 guns, which was again responded to by the *Franklin*. In the afternoon Admiral Porter went up to the yard and was received by the officers and marines in full uniform, and he left for Old Point in the evening.

The latest accession to the French iron clad fleet, the *Foudroyant*, was launched at Toulon a few days since, but will not be ready for active service for some months to come. But to bring her into her present condition has required the labor of more than four years, as her keel was laid in 1877. The accounts of the chief constructor show that, at the time she took her first dip in the water, she represented 200,000 days of work. This represents a force of 600 men each day. This would certainly indicate that the work was not delayed, for it would not be economical or convenient to employ many more men in building one vessel. "Now," says the *Boston Herald*, pointing the moral, "if it requires four years to build a modern iron-clad, in what position would it be if a war should break out, and the need on our part of a few vessels of this class was made apparent? Grant, for the sake of argument, that our ship yards could turn out an iron-clad in half the time required in France, would this help us? Does any one suppose that an enemy would give us two years of grace before beginning an attack? It cannot be too often insisted upon that our ability to extemporize a Navy, when an emergency arises, is one of those pleasing delusions from which we may some time be aroused by a painful experience."

A board of officers composed of Commodore A. K. Hughes, Civil Engineer Anderson, and Lieut. Tolcott, appointed by order of the Secretary of the Navy, have recently conferred with the harbor commissioners of Norfolk about removing certain old moorings near the hospital. The chains are an interference to merchant vessels, whose anchors get caught in them. Their removal has been recommended.

The *San Francisco Daily Report* of April 29 says: Commodore Phelps has entirely recovered from his late prostration. Passed Assistant Surgeon Norfield, lately detached from the *Wachusett*, is in the city en route to his home in the East. The ladies at Mare Island are talking about giving a party to the officers of the *Iroquois* before that vessel proceeds to sea, which will be in about four weeks. W. H. Nanman, who has been engineer on the *McArthur* for the past year, left for the East on Wednesday morning. Fremont Morse, an assistant in the Coast Survey Department, goes North on the *Hassler* as astronomical observer. Mr. Morse is one of the brightest men ever graduated from the University of California. The *Hassler*, Capt. Nichols, will sail for the North on Thursday next, to be absent until January. The cruise of the *Hassler* this time will be one of the most important she has ever made. Mrs. Commander Boyd had a church entertainment at her home at the Navy-yard, one evening last week. The Misses Kittle, who have been visiting Medical Director Peck at the Navy-yard, returned home on Tuesday last. Miss Kittie Woods, who has also been on a visit to the yard, came down on Tuesday last.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* reports Commodore Upshur as saying of the Brooklyn Navy-yard: "I have a conviction that there is a portion of the territory now embraced within the limits of the Navy-yard that might be disposed of with benefit both to the City of Brooklyn and the Government, more especially if the proceeds of such sale, instead of being turned into the treasury, were expended for the benefit of the yard." Mr. Prindle said: "There is a considerable portion of the Navy-yard now occupied which at present is not of the slightest use to the Government, and which could well be disposed of without any serious detriment to the public interests. The present facilities of the yard could be duplicated at some more convenient point near the Metropolis where the land is less valuable for commercial purposes than the present site, and equally desirable for a Navy-yard; the sale of the yard might undoubtedly be made without disadvantage to the Government and a probable great advantage for the City of Brooklyn commercially. If Congress does not decide to sell the yard, it would be true economy to appropriate liberally for its complete restoration. I should not favor the transfer of the yard any great distance from this harbor or New York, owing to the great difficulty in obtaining skilled labor, and the great variety of stores and materials of every kind which are constantly needed and so readily obtainable at this point."

## INSPECTION OF U. S. MARINES, PENSACOLA.

Major Augustus S. Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector U. S. Marines, Headquarters Washington, D. C., inspected the Marine Garrison at the Pensacola Navy-yard, under the command of Capt. Henry J. Bishop, on Saturday, May 6, accompanied by Commodore Quackenbush, Naval Commandant of this Naval Station. Major Nicholson has completed his monthly inspections with this Station, having previously inspected the Marines at all the other Navy-yards. The Marines were thoroughly inspected in full dress uniform, with their quarters and the grounds. Review and inspection and the various drills took place. Major Nicholson complimented Capt. Bishop on the fine appearance of his command and their perfect drill. The quarters were found in excellent order, also the grounds, and Capt. Bishop appears to have done everything in his power for the health and comfort of his men. The Marines are in temporary quarters, but everything was found in perfect order, and there appears to be a place for everything and everything found in its place. The Marine Garrison adds very materially to the fine appearance of the Navy-yard. Major Nicholson was a guest of his friend Commodore Quackenbush during his stay. He returned to Washington on Monday.

CHANGES IN THE REVENUE MARINE.—First Lieut. T. B. Mullett, assigned to steamer *H. m. n.*, at Boston.

First Lieut. J. H. Rogers placed on waiting orders.

First Lieut. H. T. Blake, assigned to steamer *Perry*, at Erie, Pa.

First Lieut. J. A. Siamur, to steamer *Johnson*, at Milwaukee.



NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1882.  
General Order No. 295.

As officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are now entitled by law to eight cents a mile for travel performed outside the United States under proper orders, the following table of distances over foreign routes has been prepared for the use of the accounting officers of the Treasury, and for the guidance of such pay officers of the Navy and Marine Corps as are authorized to pay mileage to officers for travel actually performed over the routes indicated. The provisions of General Order No. 269, issued April 2, 1881, by the Secretary of the Navy, are so far extended as to authorize pay officers on foreign stations to pay mileage for travel performed outside the United States under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, or by his direction or approval. No mileage for travel performed under orders from commanding officers can be paid until such orders are approved by the Secretary of the Navy. Return mileage for foreign travel can only be paid by the Navy pay officers mentioned in General Order No. 269, and by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1882.

The following named distances have been computed or measured by Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Dickins, U. S. Navy, and Master W. H. H. Southernland, U. S. N., and are expressed in statute miles. In reducing the nautical measurements, the value of the nautical mile was considered as equal to the one-sixtieth part of the length of a degree on a great circle of a sphere, the surface of which was considered equal to the surface of the earth—6080.27 feet. The sea distances were taken from anchorage to anchorage by the most direct sea routes, except across the great oceans, where they were computed on great circle routes. European railway distances were taken from "Cook's Continental Time Tables." Partial and intermediate distances may be deduced by simple calculations.

J. C. P. DE KRAFFT,  
Commodore, U. S. N., Hydrographer.

(We omit the tables.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1882.

General Order.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers died on Georgetown Heights, in the District of Columbia, on Friday, May 5, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers was born in Maryland, August 8, 1812, entered the Navy as a Midshipman April 18, 1828, and was for many years almost continuously afloat, serving with credit in various parts of the world, his most important command prior to 1861 being the exploring expedition to the China seas and through Behring Straits in 1855. During the rebellion he served and fought most courageously and effectively. He organized the Mississippi flotilla, and superintended the construction of the first ironclads upon the western rivers. He was a volunteer aid at the battle of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861. He commanded the *Galena* on the James river, and, on May 15, 1862, attacked the formidable Fort Darling until all ammunition was expended, his vessel pierced with many shots, and more than half his crew killed or wounded. In 1863 he carried the monitor *Weehawken* in heavy gales from New York to Port Royal, entered Warsaw Sound, Georgia, and encountered and captured the Confederate ironclad *Atlanta*.

On Dec. 23, 1863, he received the thanks of Congress "for the eminent skill and gallantry exhibited by him in the engagement with the rebel armed ironclad steamer *Fingal*, alias *Atlanta*, while in command of the U. S. ironclad steamer *Weehawken*, which led to her capture on June 17, 1863; and also for the zeal, bravery and general good conduct shown by this officer on many occasions."

He commanded the naval stations at Boston and Mare Island most efficiently, and for two years our naval forces in the China and Japan seas. Upon several occasions while in command abroad he dealt with delicate questions of diplomacy and international law so as to merit and receive the hearty approval of his Government. At the time of his death he was Superintendent of the Naval Observatory and Chairman of the Light House Board, and was the Senior Rear-Admiral on the Active List of the Navy.

No words of eulogy can strengthen the formal and authentic commendation by which President Abraham Lincoln and the Congress of the United States, speaking the acclamations of a grateful nation for a noble deed of valor, appropriately achieved on a famous national anniversary and at the most critical moment of the country's peril, unanimously recorded the imperishable fame of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers. It only remains to be added that his personal character and life were upright and pure; his deportment courteous and dignified; that he was universally respected and beloved by his brother officers in the Navy, and all who knew him, and that his loss should be deplored and his memory cherished by all patriotic citizens.

In respect for his memory it is hereby ordered that the flags of the Navy-yards and Stations and the vessels in commission, be displayed at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset, and that thirteen minute guns be fired at noon from all Navy-yards and Stations, flag-ships and vessels acting singly. These honors will be rendered at Washington on the day of the funeral, May 8, and elsewhere on the day after the receipt of this order.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### ORDERED.

MAY 10.—Gunner Wm. C. Seymour, to the Onward, at Callao, Peru, per steamer of May 30 from New York.

### DETACHED.

MAY 8.—Master Warner H. Nostrand, from the Coast Survey schooner *Eagle*, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Chas. C. Rogers, from the *Vandalia*, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 10.—Lieutenant Albert G. Berry, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Signal Office.

Lieutenant Thos. S. Phelps, from the *Iroquois*, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner James Hayes, from the Onward, at Callao, Peru, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MAY 11.—Lieutenant Richard M. Catts has reported his return from the Asiatic Station, and has been ordered to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Master Charles A. Foster, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the Lackawanna, Pacific Station, per steamer of May 30 from New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Bailie, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty on board the Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk*.

Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Boggs, from the *Fish Hawk*, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 12.—Commodore S. P. Quackenbush, from command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., placed on waiting orders.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant George M. Totten for one year from June 1, with permission to leave the United States.

To Gunner Moses K. Henderson for three months from May 10.

To Captain R. W. Meade, for three months, from May 12, 1882.

To Captain G. H. Perkins, for one year, from July 19th, 1882, with permission to leave the U. S.

### PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Patterson, from May 10, 1882, and detached from duty.

### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 10, 1882:

John Rodgers, rear-admiral, May 5, at the new Naval Observatory site, D. C.

Lawrence Alexander Wedderburn, cadet engineer, Naval Academy.

Avery W. Hayes, bandmaster, April 29, U. S. S. *New Hampshire*, Newport, R. I.

Thomas Clark, beneficiary, April 23, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

### MARINE CORPS.

#### ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of First Lieutenant George C. Reid so far modified that he will not be detached from the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., until the 20th of May, when he will report at Hampton Roads on the 31st of May for duty to command the Marine Guard of the *Vandalia*.

The orders of Second Lieutenant S. J. Logan so far modified that he will not report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., until the 9th of May.

### COMMISSIONED.

Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from October 15, 1881.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Theodore C. Heyl to be a Surgeon in the Navy from October 15, 1882.

Ensign Fidelio S. Carter to be a Master in the Navy from March 10, 1882.

### CONFIRMED.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris to be a Commander, Lieutenant Fredk. A. Miller to be a Lieutenant-Commander, Master Wm. A. Marshall to be a Lieutenant, Ensign Geo. W. Worcester to be a Master, and Midshipman Albert N. Wood to be an Ensign in the Navy from April 15, 1882.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, May 12.

The *Newport Daily News* of Monday, says: "THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prints a sly and newsworthy letter from Newport every week."

Lieut. Commander Francis Morris, U. S. N., and family have given up the cottage which they had rented in the adjoining town of Middletown, and have taken rooms at the Ives cottage on Brinley street.

Commander Wm. Gibson, U. S. N., has taken the Greer cottage.

Paymaster Farey, U. S. N., and wife, have returned from a pleasant visit to New York.

Major Hasbrouck, U. S. A., has returned to his duties as commanding officer at Fort Adams.

A large quantity of stores have been taken from the *Minnesota* and sent to the Boston Navy-yard by order of the department.

Lieut. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., who married the youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, of this city, was unexpectedly summoned to Knoxville, Tenn., last week on account of the death of his father, the Hon. Horace Maynard.

The U. S. steamer *Nina* recently made the trip from Providence to this city, a distance of 30 miles, in two hours and ten minutes.

The wife and family of Commodore Luce have vacated the Lawrence cottage and broken up their residence in Boston.

The heroism of Sullivan and Troy, boatswain's mates on board the *New Hampshire*, was referred to in this correspondence last week. It will be remembered that they saved the life of an apprentice boy named Price, who fell overboard a few days ago; they were called to the mast, where Comdr. C. E. Clark, commanding the *New Hampshire*, read a letter to them from the Secretary of the Navy, the tenor of which was that he had ordered medals to be made for them, in recognition of their bravery. The medals will arrive in a few weeks, and will be presented with the usual ceremonies.

A pleasant entertainment was recently given on board the *New Hampshire* by the blue jackets. The programme included dances, glove contests, wrestling matches, songs, etc., among the participants being Messrs. Boyd, McCarty, McCarton, Price, Tarpot, Connell, Guilford, Dillon, Blake, Viggers, Weisell, Logan, Sullivan, and others. The director of amusements was Johnny Blake, leader of orchestra, Jakey Johnson, and master of ceremonies, John B. Wilson.

A game of base ball was played Saturday afternoon on Coasters' Harbor Island between a picked nine from the *New Hampshire*, and the seamen apprentice nine from the *Minnesota*, which resulted in a victory for the former, the pitching of J. F. Sullivan being too severe for the boys of the gunnery ship. The score stood: *New Hampshire*, 17; *Minnesota*, 16.

Ensign Tappan has been ordered from the *New Hampshire*, to temporary duty on board of the *Minnesota*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, U. S. N., is away on a brief leave. He will bring his family to Newport on his return.

The steam launch of the *New Hampshire*, which has been laid up for repairs, commenced making her regular trips on Monday.

Rear Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N. (retired), has taken possession of his summer residence at Bristol, near this place. His Newport cottage has been rented by a Philadelphia gentleman.

Master J. C. Cresap, U. S. N., was not able to report at the torpedo station until Monday, he being detained on Court-martial duty in New York.

The officers and troops at Fort Adams, and the officers, sailors, seamen, and marines of the *Minnesota* and *New Hampshire*, and the officers of the torpedo station as well,

will be invited to participate in the exercises on Memorial Day.

The revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter* recently overhauled a schooner which had failed to comply with the laws of the Custom House.

The horses at Fort Adams have recovered.

The sealing of the fate of Lieut. De Long and his gallant crew cast a gloom over the place, and the deplorable news was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. The flag on the Newport *News* building was placed at half mast. De Long and Chipp were well known here, the former having graduated here and the latter having been on duty at the torpedo station.

Louis Sonnenfels, hospital steward at Fort Adams, died on Sunday after a brief illness. He was buried at the post and the usual military honors were paid. The deceased was a very learned young man and gave promise of great usefulness. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was but 29 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.

Mrs. F. A. Moore, wife of the late Capt. Moore, who was the sutler at Fort Adams for several years, has received the appointment of matron of the new convalescent home connected with the Massachusetts general hospital at Waverly, Mass.

As yet no successor has been found for the late Prof. A. W. Hayes, bandmaster of the band attached to the U. S. training ship *New Hampshire*. A movement is on foot to secure a pension for his widow.

The U. S. steamer *Cactus* is in this vicinity resending buoys, or rather replacing the can buoys with spar buoys.

Ensign Deering, U. S. N., was in town Monday. He is now the guest of his father-in-law, Rear-Admiral Case, U. S. N., at Bristol.

Charles E. Gale and J. Simpson, two deserters from the *New Hampshire*, were arrested on Monday by the local authorities.

Master G. H. Wooster, U. S. N., has been detached from the *New Hampshire* and ordered to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, May 10, 1882.

BREVET Brigadier General James H. Simpson, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, and wife, are on a visit to Commodore Badger and wife.

Passed Asst. Engineer John A. Tobin, who has been stopping at the yard for a few weeks, has gone to Washington.

Asst. Paymaster E. B. Rogers is away on leave.

The *Tallapoosa*, which is expected here shortly, will take all the apprentices on board the *Wabash* to the training station, at Newport, R. I.

Master John Downes, of the *Wabash*, has gone to Washington for examination, previous to promotion.

Privates Daniel Driscoll and Daniel Austin, U. S. M. C., have been transferred from the *Wabash* to the barracks, and Privates Thomas Roper and Matthew Horan have been transferred from the barracks to the *Wabash*.

John Reynolds, a sailor, recently discharged from the *Vandalia*, attempted to cross Battery street, Boston, directly in front of a Metropolitan car, when he was knocked down and run over, receiving a compound comminuted fracture of the left leg near the ankle, a fracture of two ribs, a gash six inches in length, and quite deep, on his right thigh and severe internal injuries. The unfortunate man was removed to the City Hospital, where he will probably die.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

A GENERAL Court-martial is now in session at the Court-martial room to try the boatswain and a seaman from the *Shenandoah* and a marine from the *Colorado*. The following officers compose the court: Capt. D. L. Braine, President; members, Capt. Huxton, Comdr. Schoonmaker, Lieut. Tremaine, Drake, and Nye, with Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley as Judge Advocate.

The Court of Inquiry, Capt. Kimberly, President, has adjourned, and the papers sent to the Secretary of the Navy.

The office of the Officer of the Day has been transferred from the Marine Barracks to the main gate entrance of the yard.

Asst. Engr. Livermore, of the *Intrepid*, has returned from Washington and resumed his duties.

The Board of Inspection, Commodore Rhind, senior member, arrived on Tuesday and inspected the *Shenandoah*. After the inspection the board left for Washington.

Commodore Upshur has returned from a short visit to Washington.

It is rumored around the yard that the vessels of the North Atlantic fleet, Rear Admiral Coper, commanding, will be ordered from Fortress Monroe to New York on or before the 30th, so the band, sailors, and marines can join the procession on Decoration Day.

Dr. Tryon has been detached from special duty in New York City and ordered to the *Alaska*.

Capt. Bartlett has been detached from the *Colorado* and ordered to temporary duty at the Marine Barracks.

Lieuts. Logan and Robinson have reported for duty at the Marine Barracks.

The *Shenandoah* arrived at the yard Tuesday afternoon, and orders are daily expected from the department to put her out of commission.

Gen. Hancock and staff returned Commodore Upshur's visit on Wednesday. They were received by Commodore Upshur and staff, the marines in full dress uniform, and a salute of 13 guns from the receiving ship *Colorado*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

MAY 9, 1882.

On the occasion of a visit to this station by ex-Governor Goodwin, of New Hampshire, on the 5th of May, he was received with a salute of seventeen guns. Capt. George Dewey, U. S. N., son-in-law of the Governor, who holds the position of Secretary of the Light-house Board, accompanied him.

The recent survey of the *Plymouth* has been sent on to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. The condition of the vessel was such as to authorize the Board of Survey to recommend that she be repaired, and which will no doubt be acted upon.

The capacity of this naval establishment for building and repairing vessels cannot be disputed. The workmen are not only skilful but of a superior class. To make this station a first class one it is only necessary to restore the receiving ship, and it is thought, that the frigate *Constitution* will shortly be sent here for this purpose by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.



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**MAJOR GARRETT J. LYDECKER, Corps of Engineers,**  
has been selected to succeed the late Major Twining  
as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.  
The selection is an excellent one and will be received  
with general satisfaction.

Major Lydecker is a graduate of 1864, and served  
afterwards with the Army of the Potomac at Peters-  
burg and other places, receiving the brevet of captain,  
April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the  
siege of that city. He was promoted captain, 1866,  
and subsequently served for some time as assistant to  
the Board of Engineers on the fortifications of New  
York. Since 1867 he has served at various impor-  
tant points, was Assistant Professor of Engineering at  
West Point from 1869 to 1871, and Principal Assistant  
Professor from 1871 to 1873. From 1873 to 1874 he  
was Chief Engineer on the staff of the Commanding  
General, Military Division of the Pacific, and afterwards  
in a similar position on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan,  
and latterly on duty in Chicago in charge of the improve-  
ment of the harbor at that place and at other places.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give  
the matter our immediate attention.

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#### ARMY RETIREMENT.

A VALUED correspondent whose communication ap-  
pears in another column sets forth with much vigor and  
pertinence those arguments for compulsory retirement  
which are based on the lack of adaptability, in old men,  
for field commands. This was the favorite point of  
view adopted by the late Gen. Upton, who illustrated it  
by many very remarkable facts and figures, both in the  
columns of the JOURNAL and elsewhere. It is also  
the one which, perhaps even more than the urgent and  
immediate necessity of providing for the flow of pro-  
motion, has appeared in the speeches made in the  
House during the present Congress. In numbers of the  
Congressional Record now before us, we find whole  
pages of Gen. Upton's statistics incorporated bodily  
into the speeches of members, several speeches repro-  
ducing the same striking quotations. We have our-  
selves repeatedly urged similar considerations for many  
years past, in many editorial articles, showing that it  
was necessary that a retiring age should be fixed at  
some time, for the efficiency of the Service, and insist-  
ing that, as an average, beyond the age of 63 an officer  
is incapacitated for the field duties which an active  
campaign may require of one of his rank and command.  
Perhaps the Senate, however, with whom the decision  
now rests, may be more impressed by that less accessi-  
ble and less known class of arguments derived from the  
fact that while the country is no longer at war, the  
younger officers, on whose zeal and efficiency so much  
depends, must now wait many years for advancement  
a single grade, whereas, in civil life their progress  
would have been much more rapid; and this is because  
the present unwise laws keep on the active list men  
whose age would certainly unfit them for their duties

in time of war. Our correspondent makes one argument  
which we would specially commend to the attention of  
the Senate, when he says that "to wait until war comes,  
as we have done and are doing, and then eliminate the  
old men one by one, after these facts are demonstrated  
anew in each case, wastes much valuable time and mil-  
lions of money."

In the JOURNAL of Dec. 17, 1881, when a bill for  
retiring officers at the age of 60 was introduced into  
Congress, we said: "In nineteen cases out of twenty,  
it is the younger officers, or, at least, the officers under  
63, who fight the battles, make the marches, and even  
plan the campaigns of the country. There is no reflec-  
tion in this fact, as the older officers have all been found  
as active and efficient in their day as the best. But we  
know perfectly well that it was not the Veterans of  
1812 that won the war of 1861. We had Scott on hand,  
and Wool, and Patterson, but of how great use were  
they? We had, to be sure, some fine and efficient old  
officers serving in the field in the war of the rebellion,  
such as Mansfield, who fell at Antietam in his 59th  
year; Sumner, who fought at Fair Oaks at the age of  
66, and who died in 1863; McCall, Abercrombie, Hun-  
ter and Daniel Tyler, Casey and Heintzelman. But  
these, and such as these, were exceptions; nearly all  
our brilliant and effective work being done by officers  
less than 45 years old, or 15 years less than the ad-  
vanced period now set under the bill for the line, just  
introduced into Congress."

But Gen. Sherman himself is one of the most effec-  
tive witnesses to this truth. In a letter written a few  
months ago he declared that "The great men of 1776  
were not suited to 1812; that these again fell short in  
1846, these in 1861. Each epoch calls for new agents,  
and should the year 1900 call for new men, the Grants,  
Shermans, and Sheridans will fail as signally as did the  
St. Clairs and Hulls of 1812, and the Wools and Worths  
of 1846." When the House passed the compulsory re-  
tirement clause of the Army Appropriation bill abso-  
lutely without exceptions, the General of the Army was  
one of the first to publicly declare that he did not desire  
an exception of himself to stand in the way of the suc-  
cess of a measure which he so strongly approved. This  
sentiment he has repeated, we understand, in Califor-  
nia; and General Sheridan is known to have  
taken the same view. A separate bill on  
the subject has been introduced into the Senate,  
providing for compulsory retirement, with the exemp-  
tion of the General, the Lieutenant-General, and the  
Major-Generals. How the Senate Military Committee  
will report the retirement clause of the Army Appro-  
priation bill remains to be seen; but should it become  
necessary to its success that there should be no excep-  
tions whatever, even among those whose exemption  
would make no difference in promotion, the bill ought  
in that case undoubtedly to be passed as it came from  
the House. We learn that there is some chance that  
this issue may be made squarely, the support of some  
Senators being based on an utter lack of exemptions;  
and possibly the House may insist on the same absolute  
uniformity of provisions. In that case no individual  
exemption should stand in the way of the success of the  
bill. Compulsory retirement has been fought for too  
long, and is now too near a triumph to be imperilled by  
any division of the forces supporting it.

#### CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

EXECUTIVE Doc. 30, Part 4, House of Representa-  
tives, gives the letter from the Secretary of the Navy  
transmitting additional information relative to the Navy,  
called for by the resolution of the House of Representa-  
tives of Jan. 17, 1882. It contains much useful infor-  
mation in a compact form, some of which was given in  
connection with the report of the Advisory Board.  
First we have a summary of the cost and time required  
to make the steamers of the Navy efficient to engage in  
battle with an enemy of the same general classification.  
The total cost is estimated at \$22,514,141. To manu-  
facture the guns, ammunitions, and equipments re-  
quired for re-arming the ships in this list, 63 in all,  
would require five to seven years, and \$11,533,541;  
the first light gun and carriage being delivered  
in about one year, and the first heavy gun  
in about three years. A list of 45 tugs and  
worthless vessels is given for which no estimate is  
made. The useless vessels are the *Colossus*, *Congress*,  
*Connecticut*, *Iowa*, *Java*, *Kansas*, *Massachusetts*,  
*Niagara*, *Oregon*, *Pennsylvania*, *Roanoke*, *Saco*, *Shaw-  
mut*, *Susquehanna*, and *Worcester*. The following  
vessels of the list are not worth repairing: *Florida*  
and *Nyack*. Next we have a statement from  
the Bureau of Construction and Repair giving the name  
of each steamer in the Navy Jan. 1, 1882; the material of  
which it is built; its mode of propulsion, tonnage, and



displacement; when, where, and by whom built; also the amount of money expended in each fiscal year since July 1, 1865, on each vessel, and the aggregate cost to Oct. 1, 1881, since the vessel was built, and the present condition of the hull, and the cost and time required to fit her for sea. Chief Engineer Shock gives a report of the estimated time and cost to fit machinery, etc., to make each vessel efficient to engage in battle with an enemy of the same general classification. The total is \$3,252,000. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Capt. Montgomery Sicard, furnishes a table showing the amount expended in each fiscal year since July 1, 1865, on each vessel in fitting out under Bureau of Ordnance. He says, in answer to the query, "What is the penetrating power in inches of solid iron armor at 1,000 yards' distance and range of the most powerful gun actually in service, and how many of these guns are actually available for service?" The most powerful gun actually in service is the 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle (converted). Theoretically, its "penetrating power in inches of solid iron armor at 1,000 yards' distance" is equal to 9 inches. Calculation shows that the projectile from this gun at a distance from the muzzle of 1,000 yards will perforate a plate of solid wrought iron 8½ inches thick, the energy of the shot being just sufficient to carry it through the plate. Its theoretic range at 30 deg. elevation is 10,280 yards, and there are fifty one of these guns actually available for service. The weight of this gun is 17,350 pounds, weight of its projectile is 180 pounds, and its charge is 35 pounds of hexagonal powder.

The report shows that the total cost of vessels now in commission, with a total tonnage of 17,491 tons, including tugs, etc., has been \$11,494,844, of which \$4,959,421 has been spent in repairs. In the case of the following vessels this does not include the machinery, viz.: *Alarm, Adams, Alaska, Alliance, Cohasset, Galena, Intrepid, Marion, Monocacy, Sycamore, Tallapoosa, Tennessee, Vandalia and Yantic*. The cost of the 21 vessels worthless for naval purposes has been \$16,277,569, including \$2,295,658 spent on repairs. The list is as follows:

	Total Cost.	Cost Repairs.
Antietam.....	\$537,225	\$17,544
Burlington.....	47,646	7,646
Colossus.....	2,111,791	.....
Congress.....	818,730	42,350
Connecticut.....	535,565	.....
Florida.....	898,218	37,647
Florida.....	130,918	127,644
Iowa.....	531,685	.....
Jawa.....	439,194	.....
Kansas.....	389,395	177,078
Massachusetts.....	1,328,729	.....
Niagara.....	1,521,743	492,827
Nyack.....	249,449	10,406
Oregon.....	1,425,372	.....
Pennsylvania.....	470,947	.....
Roads.....	853,853	39,638
Saco.....	814,883	173,055
Shawmut.....	373,950	233,310
Susquehanna.....	1,044,359	294,979
Worcester.....	877,658	91,872
Wyoming.....	876,259	549,662
Total.....	\$16,277,569	\$2,295,658

The vessels reported fit for repair or completion are as follows, the table showing the time and money required to fit them for sea:

	Total Cost.	Cost Repairs.	Time and Cost to Fit for Sea.
Ajax.....	\$780,843	\$154,261	2 m. \$5,000
Amphitrite.....	397,219	.....	1 yr. 231,800
Benicia.....	698,709	134,395	1 yr. 100,000
Camanche.....	913,559	300,394	Laid up Mare Is.
Canandaigua.....	712,262	323,721	1 yr. 180,000
Canonicus.....	869,496	248,280	1 yr. 25,000
Catakill.....	638,256	210,489	4 m. 5,000
Colorado.....	1,410,603	526,643	1½ yrs. 250,000
Dictator.....	1,442,646	59,554	4 m. 50,000
Franklin.....	1,080,955	189,719	1½ yrs. 150,000
Hartford.....	1,275,069	772,418	Nearly ready.
Jason.....	643,158	206,708	2 m. 5,000
Junia.....	887,403	512,583	1 m. 10,000
Lehigh.....	624,100	201,374	2 m. 45,000
Manhattan.....	872,340	243,461	2 m. 5,000
Miantonomah.....	721,206	.....	1 yr. 275,009
Minnesota.....	1,658,541	967,133	1½ yrs. 250,000
Mohican.....	797,995	464,856	1 yr. 150,000
Monadnock.....	539,336	.....	1½ yrs. 220,000
Monongahela.....	931,932	558,135	6 m. 75,000
Nahant.....	620,358	206,843	4 m. 5,000
Nantucket.....	603,341	195,250	4 m. 5,000
Narragansett.....	498,166	201,007	8 m. 80,000
New York.....	200,141	.....	1 yr. 400,000
Omaha.....	616,430	14,935	1 yr. 240,000
Ossipee.....	814,175	450,388	1 yr. 150,000
Pasquoit.....	637,204	214,033	4 m. 5,000
Plymouth.....	537,088	145,442	1 yr. 240,000
Putnam.....	484,098	.....	2 yrs. 790,000
Saugus.....	782,197	193,730	4 m. 5,000
Ticonderoga.....	924,276	538,481	5 m. 63,000
Trenton.....	693,456	34,200	6 m. 120,000
Terror.....	421,273	.....	1½ yrs. 953,800
Tuscarora.....	912,326	632,235	6 m. 60,000
Wabash.....	1,795,738	931,637	1½ yrs. 250,000
Wyandotte.....	842,431	209,104	1 m. 5,000
Total.....	\$29,278,325	\$10,041,499	\$5,403,600

The Army Board on Small Arms has received instructions to decline all new methods on the 15th of July next. Its report will probably be ready by September or October next.

### THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

MORE than once we have been asked what good and complete military history of the Civil War in America existed, when we could not point one out. During the progress of that contest, and soon after its close, several catchpenny publications were issued, purporting to furnish its history; but whatever their merits in other respects, they had no military value. In some cases, military operations were judged according to political standards; in others, the descriptions of battles were those of persons who were apparently writing of unknown worlds. One history treated the war from a chemical point of view; not a few accounts were animated by personal rancor. Swinton's "Army of the Potomac" was a revelation; but able and brilliant as it was and is, its scope is a single arena of the war. The "Twelve Decisive Battles," by the same author, purposely and necessarily omits many details in its brief compass. Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs" is perfect within its field, but is limited to the campaigns in which he took part. There are many good histories of regiments or other organizations, and some interesting military biographies; there are books of personal reminiscence which have a high order of merit, and monographs of excellent military criticisms; in the course of time the Comte de Paris will have completed a history of much value; but meantime there have been rapidly issued the successive volumes of a genuine military history of the war, which is admirable in plan, and thus far remarkably successful in execution.

The scheme of the Messrs. Scribners in their series of "Campaigns of the Civil War" is most felicitous. Instead of waiting for the advent of a historian combining all the varied traits and gifts, the command of time, the disposition, and the resources necessary to make a complete and worthy military history of the war, this task has been divided into twelve portions, each comprising a volume, and assigned to various writers who had already been studying for years their special subjects. Some of these volumes have now been issued; and both the general harmony of the work and the completeness with which the ground has thus far been covered, are remarkable. There is no reason to doubt that when the series is finished the result will be incomparably the best military history of the war as a whole that can anywhere be found. The writers are of varying degrees of intellectual fitness and fairness, and there are views here and there in one or another volume from which we dissent; but the series is admirably designed, and it has been carried on with a degree of success that will be more and more obvious as it draws to a conclusion.

The seventh volume,\* just issued, traces the origin of the Army of the Cumberland and its campaigning in Kentucky and Tennessee in 1862 and 1863, until the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge left it in possession of Chattanooga. The operations from the capture of Fort Henry to the fall of Corinth had already been described by Gen. Force, in the second volume, and these are therefore passed with only an allusion. But in the successive battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and the final series of conflicts around Chattanooga, there is an abundant field of interesting and important study. Gen. Cist's views of these actions seem to us in the main just, and the enthusiasm with which he speaks of the Army whose prowess he describes is well deserved. The appearance of this volume is timely, as it covers the period treated of the late Rosecrans-Garfield controversy. The following incident of Chickamauga will be read with interest, and will give a good idea of the character of the work:

At this time there was a lull in the firing at the front. Dismounting from their horses, Rosecrans and Garfield placing their ears to the ground, endeavored to determine from the sound as it reached them the truth of the reported rout. Hearing no artillery firing, and detecting only what appeared to be a scattering fire of musketry, the conclusion was forced on Rosecrans that his Army was entirely broken. His information prior to the battle led him to believe that the Rebels outnumbered him two to one, and if this proved true, the disaster in part could be accounted for. Conferring with Garfield as to what was the best thing to be done under the circumstances, Garfield told him that if these reports were true that then his, Rosecrans's, place was in Chattanooga, where he could receive and recognize, if possible, his Army on its reaching that place. That he, of all persons, had more influence with the Army, and if it was broken that his duty was to go to that place and make such disposition of the troops as might possibly save the Army from complete destruction. That he, Garfield, would ride to the front, try and find Thomas, if alive, and would report immediately to Rosecrans at Chattanooga as to the condition of affairs at the front. Unfortunately, this plan was carried out. The reverse of this should have been done. Rosecrans should at once have gone to the front, and by his presence there aided, as he did at Stone's River, more than any other thing

to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and pluck victory from disaster. Had Rosecrans gone to the front, and discovered from personal observation the true condition of affairs, and the spirit and morale of the troops there, the chances are that he never would have ordered their retirement to Rossville the night of the 20th. That was the turning point, and his hour had arrived.

On reaching Chattanooga, Gen. Rosecrans rode up to department headquarters there, and was helped from his horse into the house. He had the appearance of one broken in spirit. . . . A short time after Rosecrans arrived, McCook and Crittenden, also caught in the drift from the right, reached headquarters. While seated in the adjutant-general's office comparing notes with each other as to the events of the day, Rosecrans received a despatch from Garfield, who had reached the front. Hastily reading it over he exclaimed, "Thank God!" and read the despatch aloud. In it Garfield announced his safe arrival at the front, that he was then with Thomas, who had seven divisions intact with a number of detachments, that Thomas had just repulsed a heavy assault of the Rebels, and felt confident that he could successfully resist all attacks against his position. Waving this over his head Rosecrans said, "This is good enough, the day isn't lost yet." Turning to McCook and Crittenden he said, "Gentlemen, this is no place for you. Go at once to your commands at the front." He then directed Wagner, in command of the post, to take his entire brigade, stop the stragglers and all others from the front on the edge of the town, and ordered rations and ammunition for his troops to be at once sent out to meet them at Rossville.

We judge from some indications we have seen that the Ordnance Office is disposed to advocate the adoption for this country of the French plan of gun construction. Perhaps this may be justified on the principle of better late than never, since the mixed board of 1873 recommended the trial of the French system, for the construction of which—even including the much mooted steel tube—there would consequently seem to have been more ample authorization than for the unfortunate plans ultimately adopted and so speedily condemned. We do not doubt that the present Board on Heavy Ordnance is well advised on these questions, which we think it should control. The subject is doubtless in safe hands and the recommendations of the Board will probably be of sufficient scope to definitely determine the questions of steel v. cast-iron, of lined v. reinforced guns, and the various other questions which perplex the minds of engineers and builders. It cannot be denied that there is a very wide diversity of opinion as to the relative advantages of exterior and interior reinforcing, while the argument of our ordnance founders for the crucial test of cast iron stands to-day without answer. The trial of a French gun by the Ordnance Department might or might not result satisfactorily, but it would leave unsolved the important point mentioned, as well as the more vital one as to whether the use of steel in any form in heavy structures is necessary or advisable. If it is not, the gain is enormous, not in money and time alone, but in our independence of a more or less uncertain material and of a market practically unavailable when most needed. We are quite prepared to favor the building of a French gun, but not to the exclusion of any others the test of which would be likely to furnish a more definite character of information and more useful results.

THE Secretary of War recently sent to the Senate a long letter addressed by Mr. James B. Eads to Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A., President of the Mississippi River Commission, giving his reasons for dissenting from the following paragraph in the last annual report of the commission: "It is considered by all that levees, by confining the flood waters of the river within a comparatively restricted space, do tend, in some degree, to increase the scouring and deepening power of the current. But the extent and potency of their influence in the improvement of the low-water channel, in respect to which, for the purpose of navigation merely, improvement is most needed, and their value, for that purpose, as compared with other methods of improvement, and as compared with their cost, are regarded as subjects requiring further observation and study, and the accumulation of further and more comprehensive data, before final conclusions can be reached concerning them." The commission, in their report, in speaking of the improvements now being carried on by the War Department, between the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers, a distance of about 200 miles, say: "The success of Captain Ernst's works thus far justifies, in our opinion, the methods he has employed, and we are of the opinion that it should be pushed toward completion under liberal appropriations." Of this, Mr. Eads says: "I cannot join with the commission in this endorsement and recommendation, for the reason that the plans now being executed by Captain Ernst have never been submitted to me for examination. I have been informed that a committee, appointed by the commission, did examine these plans and approve them; but so far as I know they were never submitted to the commission itself."

The bills introduced on Monday in both houses of Congress for the relief of Fitz John Porter were not presented with any expectation that they would be acted

\* Campaigns of the Civil War. VII. The Army of the Cumberland. By Henry M. Cist, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. V.; A. A. G. on the staff of Major-General Rosecrans and the staff of Major-General Thomas; Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1882.



upon by either house at this session. The purpose is to obtain a report from the Military Committee at this session, in order that they may stand in a good position on the calendar, and be promptly passed when the session opens in the fall. The chief doubt of success of this plan is with the Senate Committee. It is expected that Senator Logan will exert himself to defeat any bill providing for the restoration of General Porter to the Army. And he has influence enough with the committee to defeat any measure of this sort, if he is determined to do so. The bill, as introduced, provides for Porter's restoration to his former grade and rank. This will be objected to, for the reason that the committee has established a rule, not to be dispensed with under any circumstances, to this effect: "That no bill shall be favorably reported which provides for the restoration of an officer to his former grade." If the case be a just one in the estimation of the committee it will be reported with a recommendation that the officer, whoever he may be, be restored to the Army, to take grade at foot of the list, but not to his original position. The proviso that a vacancy shall be created on the retired list for the benefit of General Porter, will also be objected to; and altogether the fate of the measure in the Senate is in serious doubt. Its prospect of success with the House Committee is much better.

#### ARCTIC HEROISM.

THE news of the sad fate of De Long and his crew has revived the old question whether it is wise to continue Arctic researches which are paid for at so dear a price in the lives of gallant officers and men. The reflection is a natural one, and it becomes keener under the immediate sorrow caused by any fresh recurrence of such a disaster as the one now lamented. But it is not a question to be put aside with the first hasty impressions. Cruel, no doubt, it does seem that the flower of our officers and men should fall victims to the icy Moloch of the North. But is their example lost? Is this lesson of energy, fidelity, heroism, thus held up to the world, less valuable in its inspirations to manliness and loyalty, than would have been the sum of these lives, had they been spared to old age in routine employment? Be the answer what it may, it will be long before that last picture of De Long will fade out of human memory, as Noros and Ninderman have drawn it—the worn voyager, gathering his starving men about him of a Sunday, reading the service prescribed for divine worship, then bidding farewell to his two couriers as they move out in advance, and take their last look backward at this gallant Christian gentleman.

We publish elsewhere the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sergeant Mason case, which will be found of interest to the Army at large, not only as affecting the particular case under consideration, but the action of Courts-martial in general, who may have to deal in future with like trials. The action of the military authorities being sustained by the decision, Mason's only chance for relief now seems to lie in an Executive pardon. This will doubtless come in time, as in other cases of penitentiary prisoners recommended for clemency; but we think there will be no undue haste in the matter, and that the vindication of the discipline of the Army will be complete and ample. It may be said in this connection that in our account in JOURNAL

April 29, 1882, of the presentation of the case before the Supreme Court, we stated what the press despatches announced that after Major Gardner had made his presentation he was followed by the Solicitor-General. We have since learned that this is contrary to the fact, but that the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General both expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with Judge-Advocate Gardner's presentation, which completely covered the case.

We are advised by our correspondent in England, who speaks by authority, that the British War Office has at last settled the much debated question of a new service cartridge. The experimental model decided upon is a straight taper, the shell when loaded to be 3½ inches in length. The calibre is to be .40, the powder charge 80 grains, and the bullet of less weight than the present standard. Our informant qualifies his statement as follows: "The whole thing is an experiment and will not be fully reported under two years." The change of calibre from .45 to .40, is a matter the expediency of which must of course be decided by a long trial. This change, however, has for a considerable period been advocated by British experts, Capt. Walter James, in his interesting paper on "Modern Fire" having strongly recommended so extreme a reduction as to .38, with 100 grains of powder to 350 of lead. The increased length of the cartridge will be found impossible for most breech systems, and a difficult problem for magazine guns.

There is a movement on foot to have the following clause inserted in the Navy Appropriation bill: "No Naval officer of any Navy-yard, school or hospital shall employ for private purposes any enlisted man or employee of the Government." Officers of the Army who have been deprived of these benefits are understood to be urging the adoption of such a provision.

A CORRESPONDENT—an officer of the Army at Washington and a keen inquirer into all matters of Army legislation—writes us this week: "There appears to be no chance whatever for the compulsory retirement clause going through this session. A powerful influence is working against it, and if anything is done at all, it will exempt the general, the lieutenant-general and possibly the major-generals, and will only retire staff officers after 65 years and line at 62. It is possible the bill may go over as introduced in the House until next winter and then pass, but it has no show now."

MR. HARRIS says he will make another effort on Monday to have a special day set for the consideration of the Navy Construction bill. He does not expect, however, that its opponents will consent to the demand, believing that they will object on the ground that the Secretary of the Navy has not furnished all information called for by Hewitt's resolution, and that it will be useless to proceed without it. This is regarded generally as a scheme to prevent action on the bill, and not because the information called for is essential.

THE New York Sun says: "There are many engineer officers, notably Mr. Parke and Major Elliott, who would make skilful and honest Commissioners." "Mr. Parke," better known as Major or General Parke, would certainly make an excellent commissioner, as would also Major Elliott. Both of them are men of high personal character, as well as of experience and professional ability, and their residence in Washington has made them familiar with the wants of the District. But though another has been chosen, what the Sun says of them is none the less true.

THE news that the House Committee on Military Affairs have decided favorably upon the bill to retire non-commissioned officers of faithful service of 30 years or upward, will be received with universal satisfaction.

In our issue of April 29 we gave the age of Major William M. Graham, 4th U. S. Artillery, as 48 on the 1st of July, 1882, and that of Major C. G. Bartlett, 11th U. S. Infantry, as 56 years and 10 months on that date. From later information we learn that Major Graham will not reach his 48th year until Sept. 28 next. The age of Major Bartlett was a numerical error, and should have read 46 years 10 months. He was born Sept. 7, 1835.

LIEUT. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Hamilton from sick leave, and will remain for the present on duty with the light battery until the route calls him to Fort Schuyler.

FORT Monroe, Va., will regret to lose the services of Asst Surgeon J. V. R. Hoff, U. S. A., whose orders for California arrived this week.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat, of May 9, says: "Gen. Sherman and wife (daughter?), Gen. O. M. Poe and wife (daughter?), and Col. A. P. Morrow arrived in the city yesterday from a two months' trip, extending through Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Colorado. Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Sherman went to the house of his son-in-law, Thomas N. Fitch, while Gen. and Mrs. Poe and Col. Morrow went to the Lindell. Members of the party said the trip had been a very pleasant one, but how far satisfactory could not be told until they got back to Washington and made their report.

Nor the least among the pleasant entertainments given to General Sherman and party, on the Pacific coast, was that of General and Mrs. Stoneman, at San Gabriel, Los Angeles County.

THE appointment of Captain Chas. King, U. S. A. (retired), and Captain J. L. Clem, as aides-de-camp to Governor Ruess, of Wisconsin, is received as highly complimentary to the Army. Captain Clem's recent promotion, however, may make his service on the Governor's staff short.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending May 11, 1882: Army—2d Lieut. B. Eldridge, 10th Infantry; Post Chaplain Osgood E. Herick; Col. John N. Macomb, Engineers; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, 2d Artillery; 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, 5th Infantry. Navy—Masters John Downes and Clinton H. Lyeth; Commander Charles McGregor; Lieut-Commander George A. Converse; Commodore John H. Upshur; Midshipman Edward Lloyd, Jr.; Lieut. Zera L. Tanner; Commodore J. B. Creighton; Erasmus R. Robinson, 1st Lieut. Marine Corps; Capt. W. T. Truxtun; Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin; Commander Alfred Hopkins; Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman.

A BILL has been introduced into the House to advance Chief Engineer Geo. W. Melville, U. S. N., of the *Jeannette*, 41 numbers, giving him the rank of Chief Engineer, with the rank of Commander, at the foot of the list of engineer officers of that grade, next after Andrew J. Kiersted.

THE presentation of the "guidon" to Battery F, 4th U. S. Artillery, by Major-Gen. Hancock, to which we have previously referred, will probably be made at Governor's Island some day next week, when Mr. Hamilton and the battery commander can be present.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

In conformity with act of Congress Major Garrett T. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

Leave of absence for one month from June 8, 1882, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward O. Brown, Corps of Engineers (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

The resignation of Lieut. Edward O. Brown, Corps of Engineers, is accepted, to take effect July 1, 1882 (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

2d Lieut. W. T. Howard, 2d U. S. Art., is transferred from Battery K to Battery G, and 2d Lieut. E. A. Catlin, same regiment, from Battery G to Battery K. Lieut. Catlin will join Battery K at Fort Monroe, Va., without delay (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th U. S. Art. (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. Jacob H. Smith, 19th U. S. Inf. (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

The leave of Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d U. S. Infantry, is extended four months. (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Roane, U. S. A., will report in person to the Commanding General Dept. of Texas for assignment. (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will send 20 recruits for the 1st U. S. Infantry, to Wilcox, A. T., and 40 for the 12th U. S. Infantry to Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

Cadet Seward Mott, 4th class, Military Academy, is granted leave until August 28, 1882, and will at that date join the 4th class. (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

Surgs. C. T. Alexander and J. H. Janeway, and Asst. Surg. R. H. White, U. S. A., are appointed a board of medical officers to meet at the Military Academy, June 1 next, to examine graduates and candidates (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

Lieut. J. S. Powell, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take charge of all supplies for the Point Barrow Expedition. He will accompany the vessel carrying the supplies there, and having completed his instructions will return to Washington (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

Leave of absence for four months, from June 1, 1882, is granted 2d Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th U. S. Cavalry (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, will report for special duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., during July and August next (S. O. W. D., May 11.)

#### NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

THE following was issued May 10 from the office of the Chief Signal officer U. S. A.:

The Signal Service is about to send out two expeditions to the Arctic regions for the relief and supply of the parties already there. A year ago Lieut. Greeley, of the 5th Cavalry, a meteorologist who has had long service in the Signal Corps, headed an expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, and Lieut. Ray, of the 8th Infantry, headed another expedition to Point Barrow. They reached their destination safely, having with them provisions and other stores for a year and building materials for houses. The two stations thus established are part of a chain of international stations, among which are stations at the mouth of the Lena and at Barnaul, in Siberia, and at North Cape, in Sweden. These stations, with others, have been established for the purpose of taking meteorological, astronomical, magnetic, and time observations, as near as possible to the north pole. The observations are to be taken daily at the same actual time. The simultaneous observations will begin on the 1st of the coming August. The two expeditions that are to start as soon as possible will carry to the parties at Point Barrow and Lady Franklin Bay another year's supply of provisions, clothing, fuel, medical stores, and all other needed articles. Three or four observers will accompany each party for the purpose of replacing any of the men who may have died during the year, or relieving those who may have become incapacitated for remaining in the cold climate of the far north. No communication has been had with either Lieut. Greeley or Lieut. Ray since the return of the vessels that carried them to their stations a year ago. Maj. W. M. Beebe, Jr., will proceed at once to St. John, New Brunswick, for the purpose of chartering a vessel and arranging for supplies for Lieut. Greeley's party. He will then, probably, be ordered to undertake the difficult task of making his way through the ice and landing the supplies. Lieut. J. Powell will have charge of the party going to Point Barrow. He expects to sail from San Francisco about the 1st of July. All supplies must be sent to him at that city in time to reach him before June 10. All supplies and letters destined for Lady Franklin Bay should be sent to the Signal Office in Washington before that date.

The bill introduced by Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, providing for another arctic expedition, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail for the expedition Master Lucien Young and a crew not exceeding 33 in number. Master Young has been led by a study of the history of such expeditions and of the phenomena of the arctic region, to believe that there is, near the pole an area where the climate is mild enough to support vegetation. He desires to take a vessel through Davis's Straits as far north as possible, and then, using it as a base of supplies, to proceed in a northeasterly direction, by means of depots of supplies established at intervals. In this direction he believes that he can, with sledges, penetrate further north than any explorer has gone before. It is understood that Secretary Chandler prefers to postpone further explorations until some tidings have been received from the missing English explorer and the expedition which is to go out to find him.



## THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate, May 4, disposed of the interminable Tebbis case by referring the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. May 5 they passed the bill, S. 1483, for the relief of Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, allowing him \$290 for clothing burned May, 1881, while lying in the railroad freight house at that place. The Senate on the same day passed S. 835, to restore to the public domain a portion of Fort Niobrara reservation, to wit: "All of sections numbered 29, 30, 31, and 32, and the west half of section numbered 33, all in township numbered 34 north, of range numbered 27 west, and all that part of section numbered 8, in township numbered 33 north, of range 27 west, within the said limits of said reservation." Mr. Cockrell and Mr. Van Wyck explained that "the reservation is not abandoned. We only give up precisely what the Secretary of War says the Government has no use for and that portion which was covered by the extension of the reservation for the purpose of securing the timber."

Thursday the Senate passed S. bill 1015, for the relief Post Chaplain C. M. Blake, U. S. A., which provides that all payments made to him from May 14, 1878, be confirmed, and that he shall be paid as post chaplain from April 28, 1869, to July 2, 1870; also H. R. 3196, authorizing the Secretary of War to change the name of Charles Alton Howard, 2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry, to Henry Budlong. Mr. McPherson introduced S. R. 63, authorizing Commodore R. W. Shufeldt to accept a sword, a Persian carpet, and other articles from the Sultan of Zanzibar. Referred to Senate Naval Committee.

The Senate passed on Friday, May 12th, a bill to reimburse Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, U. S. A., for property destroyed burning of the warehouse at Vancouver Barracks.

The Senate Military Committee on Monday reported adversely on (S. 1166) to authorize the President to correct the commission of Captain John M. Hamilton, of the 5th Cavalry, so as to date from July 28, 1866, and the bill was postponed indefinitely. The same committee, to whom was referred the petition of C. B. Norton, praying Congress to purchase 2,000 copies of his work on inventions in breech-loading small-arms, etc., reported adversely thereon, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition; which was agreed to. The bill (S. 1254) for the relief of Capt. W. J. Lyster, was reported with an amendment.

The following resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That 3,000 extra copies of the message of the President of the United States of the 3d of March, 1882, transmitting "an accession of the United States to the convention concluded at Geneva on the 22d of August, 1864, between the various powers, for the amelioration of the wounded of armies in the field, and to the additional articles thereto, signed at Geneva on the 20th of October, 1869," together with the proceedings of the Senate ratifying such convention, be printed; 2,100 of said copies for the use of the Secretary of State, 500 for the use of the Secretary of War, and the remainder for the use of the Senate.

S. 1850, by Mr. Gorman, authorizes the President of the United States to appoint Assistant Engineer John W. Saville a passed assistant engineer on the retired list of the Navy. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Cockrell reported, with amendments, several House bills, granting condemned cannon for monuments. In all cases where bronze or brass cannon were proposed to be given by the House those words were stricken out and the words "cast iron" inserted before "cannon," because there are no brass or bronze cannon for disposition. The committee also reported against the use of any of this ordinance in the construction of monuments, providing that it shall be used only for ornamentation about the monuments or cemeteries. Mr. Cockrell reported that the United States has 774 condemned cast-iron guns, a list of which he laid before the Senate.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Senate, in compliance with Mr. Hoar's resolution, the "Histories of the Boston and Portsmouth Navy-yards, by Rear Admiral George A. Preble." Secretary Chandler remarks: "The history of the Boston Navy-yard is contained in 19 pamphlets, and that of the Portsmouth yard in three volumes. They are in manuscript, and there is no copy of them on file in the Navy Department." He therefore suggests that unless the Senate decides to have these histories printed they should, within a reasonable time, be returned to the Department.

The Senate Military Committee have submitted their report on S. 335, to extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States, which expired by limitation on December 31, 1875, for two years from and after the passage of the bill. The second section provides that all claims arising under the act approved March 3, 1849, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," and all acts amendatory thereof, which shall not be filed in the proper department within two years from passage of act shall be forever barred. The committee recite all the laws on this subject from 1796 downward, and with reference to the act of March 3, 1849, call attention to the fact that the first section provides for losses by officers and soldiers, and that subsequent legislation limited the time for presentation of the claims, and then go on to say: "No limitation is placed on claims under the second section of that act, which relates to claims of citizens, for property lost in the service, while there by impressment or contract. Such claims may still be filed, even at the present day. Here, then, is an inequality in the law. The citizen, whose horse, or wagon, or boat has been seized by the Government, placed in the service, and lost, may still present his claim and have it considered, allowed, and paid. But the soldier, whose rights ought to be the peculiar care

of the Government which he aided in saving, is placed on a lower level in this respect than the citizen who remained at home. The inequality should be righted by giving to soldiers at least the same rights as citizens enjoy; and by limiting the time for the presentation of citizens' claims, allowing them no longer time than that given to soldiers. This is done by the second section of the pending bill. It places the claims of citizens and soldiers on the same footing, by enacting that all claims under the act of 1849 and its amendments must be presented within two years, or be forever barred. It is only simple justice to extend the time for two years, and then bar all such claims, and the claims of citizens, too, which are not now barred. Your committee therefore recommend the passage of said bill herewith reported back to the Senate."

The bill to secure a title to Fort Union military reservation came up in the Senate May 5. It was explained that since the reservation was established on what was supposed to be public land, a private title to it was established under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A bill of particulars, as Mr. Plumb explained, "was presented to a former committee of the Senate in regard to the damages claimed on account of the occupation by the United States of this reservation, which embraced certain timber or wood which was assumed to have been taken by the Government, and also a certain quantity of grass claimed to have been cut by the Government, which figured up a very large sum, and which seemed to him (Mr. Plumb) to be entirely without foundation, and I think the committees have been constantly regarding it as entirely without foundation." Mr. Plumb said further: "The post of Fort Union is seven or eight miles distant from a railroad line, which is now the only practicable method of transportation in that country. It is therefore of no possible use as a depot of supplies. It is on the contrary a disadvantage to the Government. Every pound of Government freight carried from the railroad to Fort Union by wagon has to be carried back again to the railroad in order to enable it to be distributed to the posts to which it should go. It is not of any advantage, therefore, to the Government to continue this military post as a depot for distribution, or for any other purpose whatever; and while these buildings probably have cost \$300,000, I think I am entirely safe in saying that they are not worth to-day to the Government, for any purpose whatever, \$10,000, and if they were put up at public sale to be sold to any person they would not bring that sum. The Army clings to it with some degree of affection, because every Army officer who has been stationed there, taking into account the comfort and convenience of the occupancy of the quarters he has had, thinks of them as having a great value, while they really have no value at all. The best thing for the Government to-day would be to take them down or abandon them and leave them entirely. They are nothing but adobe buildings any way. They cost a great deal when they were built, because labor was high and transportation was extravagantly high, but they are of no value to-day even as a shelter. They have to be kept up at great expense. I think the true solution of the whole trouble would be for the Government to give up Fort Union, and say to these people: 'We will give up these adobe buildings, we will surrender all our improvements, in case you will quitclaim to us all claim you may have against us on account of damage for the occupancy.' I believe that would have been the fair and decent thing to have been done, decent and fair to the claimant and decent and fair to the Government. I do not think any other thing would have been fair. My own belief is, from a somewhat thorough investigation, that the Government possession has been of great advantage rather than disadvantage to these people, and that if you were to have a fair and decent accounting to-day the owners of this grant would owe the Government something rather than the Government owe them anything. Mr. Ingalls said: 'I am familiar from personal observation with the property that is affected by this bill. It is in a magnificent valley and comprises one of the most picturesque, fertile, and valuable reservations of the entire Southwest. The subject is too important to be dealt with in the manner proposed by this bill; the interests are very great; and the Senate are not in possession of sufficient information to enable them to vote intelligently upon the subject. I therefore object to the further consideration of the bill.' So the bill went over.

When the bill for adding 500 men to the Navy came up in the Senate on Friday of last week, Mr. Platt said: "If we are to have a Navy, I should be in favor of having men to serve it; but if we are not to have a Navy, I think we have men enough. It seems to me useless to increase the enlisted force in the Navy until we have some ships constituting a Navy and something for those ships to do. Without some explanation more than has already been made in reference to this bill, I shall feel it my duty to vote against it. I confess that I do not know what we want enlisted men for, in the present condition of our Navy, certainly any more than we have. We are diminishing vessels all the while; vessels are going out of service, and those that are in the service are not fit to stay in. What is the use of manning them?" Mr. Rollins, explaining, said: "I reported the bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was a unanimous report of the committee, recommended in the first instance by the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Commodore Earl English, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, and the correspondence forwarded by the President of the United States. The truth is simply that at least five hundred men are needed to man the ships that are in the Navy to-day. There are not enough men to do it. That is all there is about it." Objection being made, the bill went over "without prejudice."

The House has passed the bill elevating the Department of Agriculture to the rank of an Executive Department, and giving the head of it the rank of Cab-

net officer, with the title of the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Grover said: I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 400) authorizing full pay to Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A., while on leave to serve in command of the Franklin search expedition in the Arctic, to report it with amendments. I shall submit a report hereafter."

Among the pension bills passed by the House May 5 were bills giving \$25 a month to Elizabeth Vernon Henry, orphan sister of the late Commander Edmund W. Henry, U. S. N.; \$50 a month to Albert O. Miller, late a seaman on the U. S. S. *Brenelle*; \$50 a month to the widow of the late Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff, U. S. N.; the usual pension to the widows of Theo. H. Dubois, late volunteer lieutenant, U. S. N., and of Mark Smith, late ordnance sergeant at Fort Griswold, Conn., and to Jesse F. Phares, late a scout under Gen. McClellan; \$60 a month to the widow of Gilbert W. Cummings, late colonel 51st Illinois Vols.; \$50 a month to Priscilla Decatur Twigg, widow of Major Levi Twigg, U. S. Marine Corps, who fell while leading the storming party at Chapultepec. In a letter asking for an increase of pension Mrs. Twigg, who resides at No. 239 Maryland avenue, Baltimore, said: "I imagine few have stronger claims upon the liberality of the Government than I have, every male relative having been in the United States service; my grandfather, Commodore Decatur, Sr., having been in the French war; his two sons also held commissions in our Navy. Commodore Stephen Decatur, Jr., distinguished himself by recapturing and burning the frigate *Philadelphia*, in the harbor of Tripoli, in which engagement his brother, James S. Decatur, was killed. Again, during the war with Great Britain, in 1812, he further distinguished himself by capturing the British frigate *Macedonian*. My father, Capt. James McKnight, was in the Marine Corps at the time of his death. Both my brothers were lieutenants in the Navy; the elder, Lieut. Stephen D. McKnight, was with Commodore Porter on board the *Essex*, and was afterward lost at sea on board the United States sloop-of-war *Wasp*. As before stated, my husband fell at the storming of Chapultepec, and my only son, George D. Twigg, was killed in an engagement one month previous, he being on his way to join his uncle, Gen. D. E. Twigg, as his aid." Col. McCauley and Major Nicholson wrote letters strongly recommending her application.

In the House the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs: *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish this House with copies of all reports and correspondence of the late Rear-Admiral John Rodgers with the Navy Department while he was in command of the United States surveying and exploring expedition in the North Pacific Ocean, China Sea, and Behring Strait, in the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856; also the reports of subordinate officers belonging to said expedition.

Mr. Dezenzorf, from the House Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a memorial of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States steamer *Albatross*, praying for remuneration for extra clothing, mess stores, etc., purchased during the cruise of that vessel in the Arctic regions in search of the exploring steamer *Jeannette*, accompanied by a report in writing, and moved that the memorial and accompanying report be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The motion was agreed to.

The House Military Committee at its meeting on Thursday decided to report favorably H. R. 2707, providing that hereafter the pay of first-class hospital stewards of the Army shall be \$34 per month, the same as ordnance and commissary sergeants. Also H. R. 5913, which provides that when officers are detached from their proper stations for service as members of military courts, boards, or commissions, they shall receive \$2.50 per day during such period of service. Mr. Beach's bill making a retired list for non-commissioned officers of the Army who have served therein "continuously, honorably and faithfully" for 30 years or upward.

In the case of John N. Quackenbush, the House Committee on Naval Affairs, May 3, report the facts in the case and say that, assuming their correctness, "your committee are of opinion that justice and good faith demands that Commander Quackenbush should be restored to his office. It is clear that it was not intended to remove him from the Navy. If such had been the intention, the President would not have changed the sentence of dismissal 'to suspension of rank and duty for six years on furlough pay,' nor would his name have continued on the Register and his pay accorded him, nor would he have been placed on waiting orders. He has served out his sentence with the expectation that at the expiration of the time he would be restored to active duty, and in the opinion of your committee the Government is at least in honor bound so to restore him, and but for the decision above referred to, there would have been no hesitation on the subject. Your committee have made inquiries in regard to his deportment during the period of his suspension, and find that it has been unexceptionable. He is a man of high character, and excepting the offending for which he was court-martialled, his character is without reproach. Since his suspension he has lived a life of sobriety. Appended herewith will be found the evidence that his sentence was mitigated as hereinbefore stated, that the nomination of Commander Schley vice Quackenbush was a clerical inadvertence, and that his deportment since the time of his sentence has been of the most commendable character. Your committee further report that the effect of the passage of this bill will not be to do any injustice to any other officer; it is so drafted as to avoid interfering with the status of others who might be affected should his former position be given him. Your committee, therefore, report said bill back, and recommend its passage."

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of April 28, the Secretary of War submits



a report bearing the date May 2, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, from which it will appear that, on the 31st day of last March, the strength of the troops serving in Arizona was 52 officers and 1,186 enlisted men, and that, in consequence of the recent outbreak of the Apache Indians, additional forces have been ordered into that Territory, so as to make in all a force of 2,377 officers and enlisted men, nearly all of which have now reached the Territory. All the troops which have been asked for by the commanding general, Department of Arizona, have been sent to him, and the General of the Army has officially reported to the Secretary of War that it will be difficult to employ in Arizona more troops than will be there after the re-enforcements already ordered have arrived. In response to that part of the resolution inquiring whether any further legislation is necessary "for the prompt and efficient security of the people against the destruction of life and property by hostile Indians," the Secretary of War invites the attention of the House to an extract from the last annual message of the President. In further response, the Secretary of War invites attention to his communication transmitted by the President to Congress, on April 6, recommending an appropriation of \$501,331.04, to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the transportation of the Army and its supplies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

Congressman Hammond introduced a bill this week "providing that the military reservation of 500 acres at Rouse's Point shall be given to the village of Plattsburg, N. Y., to be used as a public park. The preamble asserts that the War Department has decided that the post shall be abandoned; that the remains of the forts occupied by the New York and Vermont militia during the great battle of Sept. 11, 1814, still stand within the reservation, and that the people desire to preserve them and to dedicate the ground as a park in the name of Commodore McDonough. The bill provides that the village may sell parts of the reservation and use the proceeds in beautifying the park."

There is a good prospect that Congress may be ready to adjourn now in about a month, unless the House should delay the Appropriation bills it has yet to act upon. The Senate is so far ahead of the House with its work that it adjourns over Saturday, having less than 200 bills unobjected to yet remaining. The following Army and Navy bills are among those on the calendar of the Senate. O. of B. signifies order of business and indicates their position on the calendar. Where not otherwise indicated these bills have been reported favorably:

O. of B. 27, S. 12—To establish and equalize the grades and regulate appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps.

O. of B. 131, S. 1015—For the relief of Chas. M. Blake.

O. of B. 171, S. 85—In relation to the Japanese indemnity fund.

O. of B. 372, S. 732—Fixing the relative rank and pay of certain officers on the retired list of the Navy.

O. of B. 323, S. 358—For the relief of Edward Bellows.

O. of B. 400, S. 449—For the relief of Wm. B. Whiting. Reported adversely.

O. of B. 401, S. 1439—To equalize the pay of the officers of the Navy. Reported adversely.

O. of B. 404, S. 1529—To amend section 1417 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the Navy.

O. of B. 425, S. 681—For the relief of Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, United States Army.

O. of B. 440, S. 339—Providing for the pay of Rear-Admiral Roger N. Stembel.

O. of B. 461, S. R. 4—Joint resolution authorizing the President to place Thomas L. Crittenden upon the retired list with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general—adversely.

O. of B. 464, S. 1596—To amend section 1681 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia.

O. of B. 495, S. 104—To repeal so much of section 8 of the act of June 18, 1878, as relates to the payment for fuel by officers of the Army.

O. of B. 506, S. 625—To amend section 1556 of the Revised Statutes, giving longevity pay to certain officers of the Navy.

O. of B. 519, S. 369—For the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Monitor*, who participated in the action with the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac* on the 5th day of March, 1862.

O. of B. 534, H. R. 909—For the relief of D. T. Kirby.

O. of B. 540, S. 1684—To confirm the status of John N. Quackenbush, a commander in the United States Navy.

O. of B. 549, S. 96—For the relief of Joseph Conrad, of Missouri.

O. of B. 569, S. 1490—For the relief of Daniel T. Wells.

O. of B. 582, S. 717—For the relief of William M. Beebe, Jr.

O. of B. 633, S. 335—To extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States, and for other purposes.

The bill for the reorganization of the Signal Corps was discussed at some length by the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday; no action, however, was arrived at, though it was decided that the Corps should be increased and made an independent branch of the Army. The point of discussion was as to the number of officers that should be recommended. It is probable that the Committee at the next meeting will adopt practically the report of the House Committee. Members of the House who have the bill in charge say they will use all efforts to bring it up in the House for consideration at this session, and speak confidently of its being passed if once reached.

#### BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1839, by Mr. Mitchell, to amend an act relating to the bonds of officers of the Pay Department of the United States Army, and for the settlement of their accounts, has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1600, reported last week, was amended so that the total amount of credit to be given recruits in the Army for articles necessary to cleanliness and comfort shall not exceed six dollars, including (instead of excluding as in the original bill), the two that "may be allowed and withheld for laundry purposes."

S. 1814, by Mr. McMillan, vesting the Fort Rice and Fort Randall military reservations, in the Territory of Dakota. To the Senate Military Committee.

S. 1843, by Mr. Edmunds: *Be it enacted*, That the military reservation at Plattsburg, N. Y., except such portions

thereof as have been heretofore disposed of for railroad or other purposes, be donated to the village of Plattsburg, and the same is hereby vested in the trustees of said village, and their successors in office, to be dedicated, or so much thereof as may be necessary and suitable for that purpose, as a public park, to be forever known as the "McDonough Park." said park to contain and preserve within its enclosure, as far as possible, the remains of the forts occupied by the American troops on the 11th of September, 1814, with full power and authority on the part of the corporation of said village to sell and dispose of such portions of said reservation as may not be suitable or necessary for the purposes aforesaid, the proceeds, however, to be applied to the purpose of enclosing and beautifying said park, and expenses connected therewith: *Provided, however*, That in case said park shall ever be abandoned as a public park, the same shall then revert to and become the property of the United States: *And provided further*, That the use, occupancy, and control of said military reservation, or such portion thereof as may be required, shall be, and the same is hereby, expressly reserved to the War Department for military purposes, the same as now or heretofore used and occupied, until such time as the Secretary of War may direct. To the Senate Military Committee. This is introduced by a preamble stating that the Barracks are no longer needed for military purposes and that they are of historical interest.

H. R. 6080, by Mr. Cannon, to authorize the restoration of William Magee to the Army. *Be it enacted*, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint William Magee, late a 2d lieutenant in the 20th regiment of United States Infantry, a 2d lieutenant of infantry in the Army of the United States, with his original rank and date of commission, and that he shall be assigned to the first vacancy occurring in his grade in the infantry arm of the service; and that he shall receive pay for the period he was out of the service. To the House Military Committee.

H. R. 6070, by Mr. Oury, provides for the transfer of the control of Indian affairs "to the War Department, to be administered under its direction by officers detailed from the Army. Department commanders to be ex officio in charge of the Indians in their several departments. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize an increase in the number, rank, pay, or allowances of officers of the Army in excess of that now provided by law; and its provisions shall be applicable to officers on the retired list of the Army, who, when on such duty, shall receive the full pay and allowance of the rank in the regular Army held by them at their retirement, as prescribed by law for officers on the active list.

S. R. 61, by Mr. Groome, Joint Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to and conferring additional rank on Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, and for other purposes: *Resolved*, etc., That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, tendered to Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, in recognition of distinguished and meritorious services, and for the energy and intelligence shown by him in organizing and conducting with so much promptness the perilous but successful search for the late Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long, United States Navy, and associates, of the *Jeannette* Arctic expedition.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to appoint him to the grade of commander in the Navy, to take rank next after Chief Engineer Andrew J. Kierstedt, United States Navy, to have the same pay, emoluments, allowances, and benefits he would have been entitled to under the laws had he entered the naval service at the date of the chief engineer next in rank above him under the provisions of this resolution: *Provided*, That the number of chief engineers in the Navy is not to be considered as having been increased hereby.

Sec. 3. That the sum of dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the Treasurer is authorized to pay the same to Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, his heirs or assigns, for the noble efforts and heroic sacrifices he has made in the cause of humanity.

Sec. 4. That the President of the United States be requested to communicate this resolution to him and his family. To the Naval Committee of the Senate.

#### FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The following executive order has been issued by the President:

Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America: To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

Whereas, On the 10th day of January, 1863, Fitz John Porter, then Major-General of Volunteers in the military service of the United States, and also Colonel of the 15th regiment of Infantry, and Brevet Brigadier-General in the U. S. Army, was, by a General Court-martial, for certain offenses of which he had been thereby convicted, sentenced "to be cashiered and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States"; and

Whereas, On the 21st day of January, 1863, that sentence was duly confirmed by the President of the United States, and by his order of the same date carried into execution; and

Whereas, So much of that sentence as forever disqualified the said Fitz John Porter from holding office imposed upon him a continuing penalty and is still being executed; and

Whereas, Doubts have since arisen concerning the guilt of the said Fitz John Porter of the offenses whereof he was convicted by the said Court-martial, founded upon the result of an investigation ordered on the 12th day of April, 1878, by the President of the United States, which are deemed by me to be of sufficient gravity to warrant the remission of that part of said sentence which has not been completely executed;

Now, therefore, know ye that I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and in consideration of the premises, do hereby grant to the said Fitz John Porter full remission of the hereinbefore mentioned continuing penalty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed. Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of May, A. D., 1882, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth and sixth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President.  
FREDERICK T. FREILINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

Gen. Porter has acknowledged the receipt of this in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1882.

Hon. Frederick T. Freilinghuyesen, Secretary of State: Sir: I respectfully ask you to express to the President my acknowledgment of the receipt, through you, and my appreciation of his order remitting the continuous portion of the sentence imposed upon me by Court-martial in 1863. I am, very respectfully yours, etc., FITZ JOHN PORTER.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sewell authorizing the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Fitz John Porter, late major-general of U. S. Volunteers and brevet brigadier-general and colonel of the Army, to the position of colonel in the Army of the United States of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the Army by sentence of court-martial: and in his discretion to place General Porter on the retired list of the Army of that grade. The bill increases the number of the retired list to this extent and suspends all conflicting laws. The bill, with a long memorial which accompanied it, was referred to the Military Committee. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin.

In a letter accompanying the memorial and which is addressed jointly to Mr. Sewell and Mr. Bragg, General Porter says: "I cannot doubt the result of this appeal to Congress for special legislation. Four ex-Presidents of the United States, after careful examination of my case, have joined in my vindication. Public men of all parties, lawyers and jurists of national fame, the press with large accord, historians, European and national, distinguished military authorities at home and abroad, including the late general of our armies, who, after giving months to the careful investigation of my case, generously and justly revoked his previously expressed opinions, and concurs in pronouncing me wholly innocent; and finally my comrades in arms, who have ever been my unflinching defenders, found their judgment, faith and fidelity rewarded by the decision of a board of officers whose military knowledge and personal character have never been questioned, and who, after the most careful deliberation, have reported that my "conduct was obedient, subordinate, faithful and judicious. It saved the Union Army from disaster on the 29th of August, 1862." Surely I may safely appeal to the Congress of my country for the justice so long deferred. Conscious that there is no act of my military life but what was performed for the honor, the integrity and the union of country, and especially in the events of August, 1862, that as the Advisory Board declared, my "conduct was not subject to criticism, much less deserving of censure or condemnation."

Ordinance Notes No. 177, contain a translation from the German, by Lieutenant O. B. Mitcham, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., of an article on "Krupp's Obturating Friction Primer," numerous plates accompanying the notes. Ordnance Notes No. 179 contain some valuable instructions by Captain A. L. Varney, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., for assembling and wearing the infantry equipment blanket bag pattern, accompanying which is a diagram by Captain H. C. Cushing, 4th U. S. Artillery, showing the soldier equipped for the march. Ordnance Notes 183, contain an article on "Modern Rifles," by Major H. Tovey, British Royal Engineers, with various descriptive and comparative tables of data. Ordnance Notes No. 185, contain an interesting and instructive paper on cartridges and friction primers, by Lieutenant Colonel James M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., to which is appended his report made in 1879 in regard to the manufacture and test at the Frankford Arsenal of 100,000 solid head copper reloading cartridges. Concerning the reloading shell, he says: "The service non-reloading shell is made of copper with a small percentage of spelter, and has shown durability equal in years to those longest made. When the subject of a reloading shell received the serious attention of the Ordnance Department it was decided that similar metal should be tried for the reloader. Experiments proved that although not possessing elasticity to the extent of brass it had enough for all practical purposes, and the important advantages of durability as proved in the non-reloader. This metal has therefore been used by the Department thus far for reloading shells. A large experience has demonstrated the fact that the service non-reloader adapted to the service gun has no superior (if any equal) in the important qualities which a good military cartridge of that class should possess. Although reloading cartridges are required as a matter of economy for target practice, it is perhaps wise to retain the non-reloader for field service. The facts that it cannot be tampered with when once made without discovery, and retains its good qualities for action under all the tests it is subjected to in actual service, by transportation, exposure, and even immersion in water, are strong arguments for its remaining the standard cartridge for fighting purposes."

Ordinance Notes No. 178 contain an excellent translation by 1st Lieut. Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., of the Report on the Hotchkiss Flank-Defence Revolving Cannon, cal. 1.7575, to which we have heretofore referred at length, in connection with the fact that our Ordnance Department has ordered one of the guns for trial.

No. IV., of Vol. 7, "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute" has been received. Its contents include the second part of Prof. Rogers's Essay, entitled "The Co-efficient of Safety in Navigation," finishing a most thorough study of a subject now receiving much attention; an exhaustive review of progress in machine guns by Lieut. Kimball, of the Navy Ordnance Bureau; an elaborate suggestion of a modified monitor by Ensign W. J. Chambers; an essay upon "Wave Motion and the Resistance of Ships" by Prof. J. M. Rice; and an interesting *aperçu* of chronometric improvements by Lieut. Ross. The "Professional Notes" and "Bibliographic Notices" are, as usual, thorough and timely. Lieut. Kimball's paper will be read with interest as the first thorough history of machine guns, and this interest will not be lessened when we state that the author has probably had better opportunities for a study of his subject than any other officer of the Navy.

The amount appropriated by the River and Harbor bill, exclusive of \$6,000,000 for the Mississippi River, is \$10,500,000.



## SERVICE AND RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: What good reason is there for having a double clause in the compulsory retirement bill, by which officers are to be retired whenever they have attained the age of 63, or have served 40 years? The first condition is based on an assumed natural deterioration of bodily strength and vigor, but the other condition apparently rests on the presumption that mere length of service is injurious, regardless of age. Under its operation an officer promoted from the ranks, who first entered service as a drummer boy at the age of 10 (quite a supposable case), would be forcibly retired at the age of 50. Another, who entered the Military Academy at 18, and graduated at 20, would be retired under this law at the age of 60, two years before he had attained the assumed age of disability.

The chief justification for compulsory retirement is loss of efficiency by age, and hence a rational retiring bill should be based solely on this rational foundation; to make experience and length of service a ground for retirement is a practical absurdity, and the operation of such a rule will lack that just uniformity towards all which is advanced as one of the strongest arguments in favor of compulsory retirement. M.

May 9, 1882.

## EXAMINATION OF P. A. SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As to the allegations in the letter in your issue of April 29, signed "P. A. Surgeon," of the unfairness of the examinations, they who are responsible for those examinations may notice it if they see fit. We simply deny its truth. B.

## ARGUMENTS FOR RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I beg leave to address you upon the subject of compulsory retirement. From the editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of the 29th of April, upon Army retirement, it would appear that the prime and ruling reason for all retirement is overlooked or disregarded—this reason for retirement being for the good of the service—while the article implies that the purpose is to secure a flow of promotion and increased compensation for officers, or in some personal advantages to those composing the Army. These are greatly desired incidental benefits, but not the great ends sought. These considerations are sometimes so prominently set forth as to cover up the main point at issue, which is further strengthened in this case by the reference to a "peace Army"—a thing that has no existence. Peace requires no armies, and all armies have a direct relation to war and nothing else, and in peace they exist by sufferance in order to be prepared for war. How plain then is the duty to have everything in peace in the most perfect preparation for war, that being the sole purpose of their existence. These facts seem to be entirely lost sight of during the long intervals of peace, and the chief attention given these questions is their relations to the interests of individuals composing them.

No one can question the very great and fully recognized obligation the country is under to the leaders of our Armies in the late war. But that debt should be liquidated by other means than such as would be harmful to the Army, or impair its efficiency for immediately taking the field. The record of all long wars shows that only young men are suited for the field in war, although the rule may not apply to all other pursuits, and our own war shows that at its close when the full force of this test was exemplified, the average age of those actually in command was less than 45 years. Sheridan was 35, Sherman 46, Grant 44, Thomas about 45, while the dashing young men of the cavalry, Mackenzie, Custer, Merritt and Wilson, and the rest were all very young—three of them under 25.

This is but the evidence which all long wars gives us, that men beyond 45 are not fit for the field, and the best service comes before 40. To wait until war comes, as we have done and are doing, and then eliminate the old men one by one, after these facts are demonstrated anew in each case, wastes much valuable time and millions of money. The country cares munificently for its retired veterans, and there is no hardship in being retired, when it applies evenly to all. But the higher the rank the greater is the command, and the greater the need for men whose years promise the best service to the country, and all the world unites in bearing testimony that the years of progress are those of early life.

The experience of all wars in all historic ages proves what has been said here, and the great age of many Prussian officers in their recent short wars, where a young and active chief of staff, from the general staff—a class of officers our Army does not provide—practically controls, is no argument to the contrary. If discussions upon this measure could be confined to national utility, where it rightly belongs, leaving out those of personal preference or advantage, which are always distorted, and which do not belong to the discussion, since the Government deals justly with its veterans, it would leave the measure in a suitable form to be rightly understood by a people not greatly accustomed to military study in times of peace. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4th, 1882.

MR. H. WALDSTEIN, the optician, of 41 Union Square, New York, has had over forty years experience as an optician, and has two establishments here and in Vienna, and justly enjoys an enviable reputation. He has a medal from the Centennial Exhibition and from the American Institute, and includes among his foreign patrons the Emperor of Germany, the King of Italy and the Prince of Wales. Mr. Waldstein publishes a very complete catalogue, in which he gives many excellent suggestions to persons in need of the services of an optician.

## ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE reunion of the Army of the Tennessee commenced in accordance with previous announcement, at St. Louis, May 10, and although many distinguished personages who were expected to be present failed to put in an appearance sufficient were on hand to make the proceedings interesting and enthusiastic, and fully up to the standard of former years. Glorious weather ushered in the opening day. The sun shone brightly, while a gentle breeze tempered the heat. Gen. Sherman and staff, fresh from the West, were promptly on hand, so were Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. Pope, Gen. Hazen, and others. President Arthur, Gen. Grant, Secretary of War Lincoln and S. J. Tilden, amongst the list of invited guests, sent notes of regret. At 11 A. M., May 10, the reunion met at the People's Theatre, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The vestibules of the theatre were artistically decorated. A portrait of Gen. Sherman, festooned with flags and bunting, was displayed in the centre, with amilax wreathed around it in such a manner as to make a complete shield. On the framework surmounting this shield is the word "Welcome," worked in evergreens. Gen. Sherman, alert as a boy, called the meeting to order at 11.10 A. M. in the following pithy and appropriate words:

"FELLOW SOLDIERS: I am glad to meet those here present on this day and in this place. It is said that we could not meet on any day which is not an anniversary of some battle; but it is not by accident that we hold this reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in St. Louis. The day was chosen to do honor to those who took part in the capture of Camp Jackson, in the suburbs of St. Louis. We have malice toward none and charity to all. Forgiving the past, but not forgetting it, we will cherish memories of war forever. (Applause.) Each year diminishes the members of our society, but not the glorious memories of the Civil War of 1861-65. But beneath this we have the kindest feelings toward all. I am glad to see this hall filled with faces that come back to me as plainly as when we parted at Raleigh."

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and then Gen. Sherman begged pardon for introducing a little episode. A magnificent floral tribute, sent by Chicago to St. Louis, was here uncovered. Then the secretary read his report, showing the funds on hand to be \$9,000. A list of members who had died since the last meeting was next read, after which letters from absent members followed; then the meeting adjourned and visited the Merchants' Exchange. Fully three thousand people were assembled on the floor and in the galleries, and the speech of welcome was made. General Sherman, General Pope, General Hazen, and ex-Senator Thurman each responded with brief remarks. The Cotton Exchange was next visited, where the society was received by its president, William N. Reuter. Gens. Sherman and Hazen, ex-Senator Thurman and Judge Cooley, of Michigan, made short speeches, after which the society adjourned until the evening, when it reassembled in the theatre.

On the left of the stage were Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Pope; Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri; Mayor Ewing, of St. Louis, other prominent personages, and several lady members of their families. After the overture by the orchestra, a bugle call, with life and drum, was heard, and the curtain was raised, disclosing a camp scene at sundown. Real wall tents fronted the audience on the forward part of the stage, while in the background appeared hundreds of scenic military tents in fine perspective. In the centre of the stage was a flag-staff with the Union flag unfurled. The sun slowly sets and the sundown gun is heard in the distance. Two sentinels paced up and down the stage. As sunset died away the flag was lowered, the muffled drums beat, and a cannon on the stage was fired. As the smoke cleared away, by clever mechanical arrangements the moon was seen rising, and presently innumerable stars appeared in the sky. Then the sound of the battle song, "Trump, tramp, tramp," was heard in the distance, sung by strong male voices. A flood of moonlight fell upon the scene, presenting a most picturesque effect.

Ex-Governor Fletcher, Missouri, then, in behalf of the executive committee, of which he was chairman, extended a warm and cordial greeting to the members of the society, and turned the programme for the evening over to Gen. Sherman, as president and presiding officer of the evening. Bishop Fallows then offered an eloquent and impressive prayer, at the conclusion of which Governor Crittenden delivered the address of welcome.

Hon. Wm. L. Ewing, Mayor of St. Louis, on behalf of the city, in a brief speech welcomed the society to St. Louis. Gen. Sherman then returned thanks to Governor Crittenden and Mayor Ewing for their warm expressions of welcome. "America" was then sung, and Gen. Williamson, of Iowa, made an eloquent address.

Gen. Sheridan, in response to a call for a speech, said: "I have no speech to make to-night. I came here for two reasons—first, as the representative of your sister society, the Army of the Cumberland, to bring you their greeting; second, for personal reasons, to come among you and see my friends." Short speeches were then made by Gen. John Pope, Judge Gresham, Gen. Belknap and ex-Governor Noyes, and Mr. Charles Pope, the actor, recited "Sheridan's Ride." Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, and Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, also made a few remarks. Gen. Sherman then thanked the audience for their presence and kind attention, and the session closed with the song and chorus, "Marching Through Georgia."

The society reassembled Thursday morning, at the People's Theatre, General Sherman in the chair. Gen. Reynolds, for the committee, reported the time and place of the next reunion as the 3d and 4th of October, 1883, the anniversary of the battle of Corinth, at Cleveland, Ohio. Gen. W. W. Belknap then reported that the committee had re-elected, as the orator of the next reunion, the late Chaplain of the 33d Wisconsin, late

Lieutenant of the 33d Wisconsin, late Colonel of the 49th Wisconsin, and present Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. Samuel Fallon, of Chicago. The Committee on the Nomination of Officers recommended the election of Gen. W. T. Sherman, president; Col. L. M. Dayton, recording secretary; Gen. A. Hickenlooper, corresponding secretary; Gen. M. F. Force, treasurer; Vice-Presidents—Col. G. D. Munson, Col. John M. Bacon, Major J. B. Neil, Major C. Goodbrake, Gen. H. N. Eldridge, Major J. L. Perkins, Major A. L. Ogg, Captain J. H. Monroe, Col. George E. Bryant, Capt. J. B. Baker, Gen. John W. Noble, and Gen. J. D. Stevenson. A paper was read on the "Achievements of Iowa Regiments in the War," by Gen. Belknap, which was followed by a paper on the "Capture of Camp Jackson," by Gen. Noble. Committees were appointed to consider the advisability of meeting in the Yellowstone Park, in Wyoming, in 1884, and also as to the wearing of uniforms. The meeting then adjourned to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, October 3, 1883. Thursday afternoon, escorted by the local militia organizations, the society paid a visit to the Grand Historical Encampment at the new Armory Hall. In the evening a banquet was given at the Lindell Hotel.

## DECISION IN THE MASON CASE.

IN deciding the petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for writ of habeas corpus to release Mason, the petitioner, from confinement in the Albany Penitentiary, under sentence by a General Court-martial, after reviewing the facts of the case, Chief Justice Waite, who delivered the opinion, said in substance:

"A question which presents itself at the outset is whether this court has jurisdiction to issue such a writ as is asked. Upon this question there is not entire unanimity of opinion among the members of the court, and we purposely withhold any decision at this time in respect to it. We all agree, however, that if a writ might issue, there could be no discharge under it if the Court-martial had jurisdiction to try the offender for the offence with which he was charged, and the sentence was one which the court could, under the law, pronounce." The Chief Justice then quoted the 62d Article of War, and said that "the gravamen of the military offence is, that while standing guard as a soldier over a jail in which a prisoner was confined the accused willfully and maliciously attempted to kill the prisoner. Shooting with intent to kill is a civil crime, but shooting by a soldier of the Army standing guard over a prison with intent to kill a prisoner confined therein is not only a crime against society but an atrocious breach of military discipline. While the prisoner who was shot at was not himself connected with the military service, the soldier who fired the shot was on military duty at the time, and the shooting was a direct violation of the orders under which he was acting. It follows that the crime charged and for which the trial was had was not simply an assault with intent to kill, but an assault by a soldier on duty with intent to kill a prisoner confined in a jail over which he was standing guard. In our opinion, the 5th and 59th Articles of War have no application to the case. The objects and purposes of the 5th Article were elaborately considered in Coleman v. Tennessee, 94 United States, 509. As it is to operate only in time of war, it neither adds to nor takes from the powers which Courts-martial have under the 62d Article in time of peace. It is not pretended that any application was ever made under Article 59, for the surrender of Mason to the civil authorities for trial. So far as appears the person injured by the offence committed was satisfied to have the offender dealt with by the military tribunal. The choice of the tribunal by which the offender is to be tried has not been given to him. He has offended both against the civil and the military law. As the proper steps were not taken to have him proceeded against by the civil authorities it was the clear duty of the military to bring him to trial under that jurisdiction. Whether after trial by the Court-martial he can be again tried in the civil court is a question we need not now consider. It is enough that the Court-martial had jurisdiction to proceed, and that what has been done is within the powers of that jurisdiction."

"The next objection is that the sentence is in excess of what the law allows. Under the 97th Article of War, when the offence is one not recognized by the laws regulating civil society, there can be no punishment by confinement in a penitentiary. The same is true when the offence, though recognized by the civil authorities, is not punishable by the civil courts in that way. But when the act charged as 'conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline' is actually a crime against society, which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, it seems clear to us that a Court-martial is authorized at its discretion to inflict that kind of punishment. The act done is a civil crime, and the trial is for that act. The proceedings are had in a Court-martial because the offender is personally amenable to that jurisdiction, and what he did was not only criminal according to the laws of the land, but prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the Army to which he belonged. The sixty-second article provides that the offender, when convicted, shall be punished at the discretion of the court, and the ninety-seventh article does no more than prohibit the court from sentencing to imprisonment in a penitentiary in cases when, if the trial had been had for the same act in the civil courts, that could not be done. It is next objected that the sentence is in excess of the jurisdiction of the court, because, in addition to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the full term allowed by the laws of the District of Columbia for the offence of an assault with intent to kill, it subjects such offender to dishonorable discharge from the Army and a forfeiture of his pay and allowances. As has already been said, under this sixty-second article, the punishment is to be at the discretion of



the court. The ninety-seventh article only limits this discretion as to imprisonment in the penitentiary, and it has been nowhere provided that the punishment may not in other respects be greater than the civil courts could inflict. It follows that the rule must be discharged, and it is so ordered."

#### THE FATE OF DE LONG.

THE Secretary of the Navy on May 5 received the following despatch, which was sent from Irkutsk, whither it was brought, by special express from Yakutsk:

LENA DELTA, March 24, 1882.

I have found Lieut. De Long and his party; all dead. All the books and papers have also been found. I remain to continue the search for the party under Lieut. Chipp.

MELVILLE.

The following despatches to the New York *Herald* were received the same day at Irkutsk by special courier from Mr. Jackson, the *Herald* correspondent, on his way north to the mouth of the Lena:

DEER STATION, KENURACH, IN  
DISTRICT OF VERKHNAANSK,  
April 10, 1882.

A rumor is current among the Tungus natives that five men have been found by the Tungus at the mouth of the Lena.

They describe one as wearing a gold faced uniform. Noros tells me Capt. De Long wore his uniform coat under his ulster at time of landing.

I give this as rumor, but it is remarkable that news spreads among the Tungus with great speed.

JACKSON.

FORTY MILES BEYOND KENURACH,  
April 12, 1882.

A Cossack *estafette* (special express) has just arrived here with despatches bringing the news that the bodies of Capt. De Long and ten men have been found all in one spot.

He takes sealed despatches which you will receive with this.

JACKSON.

Although Engineer Melville continues the search for Lieut. Chipp, there is practically no hope of finding him alive. The probabilities are that his boat went down in the gale off the mouth of the Lena. If not, as she did not carry her share of the provisions, her crew probably perished from starvation. It is said of Lieut. Chipp that he was a great reader, especially of scientific works, and when one of the watch officers on the United States sloop-of-war *Juniata*, on the *Polaris* search expedition in the arctic regions in 1873, he spent most of his time poring over his books. He borrowed the books of other officers, and applied himself constantly to the perusal of them. He was also a great reader of the Bible, and so retentive was his memory that he could repeat chapter after chapter in almost any book. He was always ready to join any of the numerous expeditions which daily left the *Juniata* hunting for eider ducks, seals, bears and deer, or to gather species of the flora, minerals, etc., on the coast of Greenland. He as readily engaged in any of the social entertainments on board the vessel, or in the terpsichorean entertainments on shore with the Esquimaux women. Lieut. Chipp was a single man, of fine physique, of about medium height, was of light complexion, and wore a full brown beard. His disposition, his superior official qualifications, and other excellent traits made him a great favorite among his companions in the navy.

The crew of the second cutter still missing are Lieut. Charles W. Chipp, Wm. Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Henry D. Warren, Peter E. Johnson, Edward Star, and Albert G. Kuehne, seamen, and W. Shewell coal heaver.

Dr. James Markham Marshal Ambler, the surgeon of the *Jeannette* expedition was the son of Dr. Carey Ambler, and was born in Fauquier County, Va., December 30, 1848. He was educated at the Washington and Lee College, Virginia, and graduated in 1870 at the University of Maryland. After obtaining his diploma he practiced medicine for three years at Baltimore, and entered the navy as assistant surgeon in 1874, being first attached to the Naval Academy. Dr. Ambler was a man of fine physique, six feet in height, and strongly built. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and had some thrilling adventures, described by Mr. Collins, the *Herald* correspondent, who also perished with De Long.

Secretary Chandler has received, through Charge Hoffman, at St. Petersburg, a letter from Lieut. Danenhower, dated at Irkutsk, March 10, 1882. It was written three days before he started for St. Petersburg, and contains nothing important not already made known by telegraph. He speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of the Russians to him, mentioning a number by name. He encloses the statement of the Ispravnik in the Division of Verkhonansk, to the Governor at Irkutsk, about the missing people of the lost steamer *Jeannette*, gives a detailed description of the finding of the boat containing Engineer Melville, Lieut. Danenhower and nine companions. The report also tells of the finding of the two sailors, Noros and Ninderman, who had been sent forward by the De Long party. From the statement made by these two men, who were found 23 days after their separation from De Long's party, as well as from the description of Lieut. Melville, of the third boat, commanded by Lieut. Chipp, it seems impossible that there should be any more survivors.

A *Herald* despatch reports that Lieut. Danenhower, Jack Coles, Mr. Newcomb, and Long Sing left St. Petersburg at 5 o'clock May 9 en route for the steamer *Hidalgo*. A deputation of naval officers, composed of two captains and three lieutenants, reached Cronstadt at 3 o'clock with a complimentary letter of adieu from the Russian Admiral. The Cossack who had accompanied Lieut. Danenhower from Yakutsk burst into tears when the time arrived for starting, and insisted on being allowed to go with the lieutenant as far as the *Hidalgo*.

The steamer *William Barents* has started from Ymunder for the Arctic in search of the Leigh Smith expedition.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE following have been chosen members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy: Commodore Samuel R. Franklin, Captain P. C. Johnson, Hon. Charles W. Jones, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Gen. Aaron F. Stevens, N. H.; Chas. Watrous, N. Y.; Wm. A. Courtenay, S. C. To these will be added one Army officer and three members of the House, not yet designated.

Our Annapolis correspondent writes as follows:

The Naval Academy authorities are having the grounds at that institution beautified and improved for the reception of the very interesting exercises attendant upon the graduation ceremonies in June. The day has not been selected for these exercises as yet, but it is thought that Tuesday, the 6th of June, will be designated as the day when the cadets will receive their diplomas. Secretary of the Navy Chandler will be invited to deliver the diplomas to the graduates, while a member selected from the Board of Visitors will deliver the usual address to the graduating class at the chapel. There are 37 members in the graduating class of cadet midshipmen and 23 members in the graduating class of cadet engineers. Cadet Midshipmen Lewis Nixon, of Virginia, and Spencer S. Wood, of New York, and Cadet Engineers Emil Theiss, Wisconsin; R. W. Gatewood, Virginia; W. H. P. Creighton, Ohio; G. R. Ferguson, Connecticut, and Peter Miller, of Kansas, are designated as the stars of the graduating classes of cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers, respectively, they having attained 85 per cent. of the multiple in their studies for the past year. The annual graduating ball will be held during the week of the graduating exercises. Great preparations are being made for this very enjoyable social event.

Cadet Midshipman Hugh Rodman, of the graduating class of 1880, reported at the Naval Academy Tuesday for examination for promotion.

Cadet Duncan, who was hurt last week by a collision with a fellow cadet while playing baseball, has suffered very great pain since the accident, and is still confined to his room.

Strenuous efforts are being made to ferret out the robbers of the storeroom at the Naval Academy, which was relieved several weeks ago of a large number of articles.

#### SOME POINTS IN THE MANUAL.

MY DEAR ARMY AND NAVY: I would much like to get the opinions of commanders on the following points in the MANUAL:

Is there anything founded in usefulness (always barring *Tactics*), that binds us to but three motions in passing from a *carry* to a *support*?

Do you find it practicable, with ordinary men, and the little time we have to drill, and the means laid down in the tactics—to bring your commands to fair uniformity in this act of the manual?

Could the movement be divided into four motions advantageously? Is there not too much to be done at the command *Two*?

Do you find the same difficulty with the *right shoulder* to and from a *support*?

I have seen all these accomplished beautifully by small selected militia companies with and without tap of drum. I don't think I have ever seen them executed satisfactorily by any considerable body of Regular troops. With large bodies of ordinary men would it, were it possible, not descend into the final to attain success?

Since our modern tactics-makers have discarded the old position of *shoulder* and the command *right shoulder* *SHIFT*, why preserve "right" in *right shoulder*, *arms*. Shouldn't it be discarded by the next new tactics-maker? It was preserved to make the passage from the old to the new easy for the soldiers of that day. It appears to be of no use now since we have neither *shoulder* nor *shoulder-SHIFT*, *arms*.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN HAMILTON, Bvt.-Col., etc.

Fort Hamilton, May 4, 1882.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE wealth of current literature and art contained in "The Century," is never so apparent as in a bound volume of the monthly numbers. Such a book, Vol. 23 of the magazine, or Vol. I. of the New Series, containing the numbers from November to April, is now published, and its beautiful illustrations and interesting reading matter make it exceedingly attractive. Those who have not taken these numbers, as they have appeared monthly, will do well to procure this bound volume from the publishers, "The Century" Company, New York.

THE "Atlantic Monthly" for May is made more than usually interesting by containing the last poem of Longfellow, whose proof was corrected just before his death. Other articles, also in this number of the old and famous magazine, make it well worth purchase and perusal.

Major R. C. Dudgeon's "History of the Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment Light Infantry Militia," now the Third Battalion of the Royal Scots, which appears with the imprint of William Blackwood and Sons, will prove interesting to many of our Scotch citizens. It gives, with numerous full-page illustrations of old costumes and old places, the story of the origin and progress of the militia and a brief sketch of the Old Royal Scots. There is much important information in the work concerning military matters, both ancient and modern.

Ordnance Notes, No. 175, contain an excellent translation by Lieut. C. W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., of the series of articles on "Dephosphorization of Iron and Steel" which appeared in the *Revue d'Artillerie* in 1880.

A. S. Barnes and Co., of New York, have printed in handsome pamphlet form the article by Asa Bird Gard-

ner, LL.D., Judge Advocate, U. S. A., on "The New York Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution," which appeared in the Magazine of American History or December last.

George W. Harlan, 19 Park Place, New York, is the publisher of a little volume by the late Abm. C. Dayton, entitled "Last Days of Knickerbocker in New York." Here will be found recorded many reminiscences of the men and manners, the places and the events of forty years or more ago, when New York was just casting off the last of her Knickerbocker trappings, and setting out on that race for metropolitan splendor with which she has since been crowned.

The report of Sergeant John P. Finley, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, on "The character of six hundred Tornados," is added to the series of Professional Papers published by the Signal Service, to be numbered seven.

In "The Vicksburg Campaign" Mr. Sam. Rockwell Reed has furnished a volume of very spicy historical reading. Taking Badeau's Life of Gen. Grant as his text, with references also to Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, Mr. Reed attacks the soldiery both of Grant and Sherman at every point, at Vicksburg and at Chattanooga. He holds that all the movements about Vicksburg formed a succession of blunders, which proved terribly costly to our troops, and only failed to prove fatal through the entire incapacity of the enemy to profit by these disasters, and through Grant's "proverbial luck." As for Chattanooga, it was fought, says Mr. Reed, with a total misconception by Gen. Grant of the real situation, and was rescued from disaster only by the spontaneous action of the soldiers in the ranks and their immediate commanders, who stormed Mission Ridge after they had been ordered only to demonstrate against its base.

\* The Vicksburg Campaign, and the Battles about Chattanooga. An Historical Review by Sam. Rockwell Reed. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Co., 1882.

#### THE BELGIUM CAMPAIGN OF 1815.

It is a little odd to find one of our countrymen, when the many battles of the Civil War are still by no means fully explored, quietly turning his studies back nearly seventy years, and re-writing the story of Waterloo.\* Nevertheless, Mr. Dorsey Gardner makes a very interesting volume, all the more interesting from the fact that it carries one back to an old field of research, now so long lain fallow as to again become fresh.

The purpose of this work is to furnish a clear and comprehensive narrative of the events of the four famous June days which sealed the fate of the first French Empire. We were at first, and very naturally, surprised to read the author's statement that there is no other work devoted simply and solely to telling the story of Waterloo; and that this very lack, which had been demonstrated by his searches for personal information, had led him to prepare the present volume. Had he told us, instead, that he had found ninety or nine hundred works devoted to the purpose, we should have been rather less skeptical. But in thinking over the matter, and reflecting how many of the military works on Waterloo are critical observations on the campaign, rather than straightforward narratives; how many others are avowedly romances, or else abominable fictions and prejudiced pleas under the title of history; finally, how many even of the best accounts of Waterloo are but minor portions of historical or biographical works, having a much larger scope, or contributions to cyclopedias in which original investigation is not demanded, we incline to think that Mr. Gardner's assertion, strange as it seems, is justified so far as our English language is concerned. How it is with the literatures of European countries, as a whole, we are less able to say. At all events, there is now issued what may well claim to be a connected story of Waterloo. Should it ever be recast, perhaps something could be done to reduce the disproportionate extent of the foot notes, though they are all interesting, and some are important enough for transposition into the text. The addition of "Waterloo Poetry" by Hood, Thackeray, Tennyson, is a novel but agreeable feature. The volume is beautifully printed and issued.

The tourist reader will be charmed by the apparent fidelity with which the author has described the topographical features of the battle-field itself.

There are many battlefields in Europe that have become famous since Waterloo, and we ourselves have more than enough of our own; but, to use the words of an English gentleman who once rode with the writer from the railway station to the Museum: "Waterloo still draws."

There are here and there in the books we read words that have peculiar charms, words that seem to be more than mere names cast over the imagination of men spells that grow more fascinating with time. "Waterloo" is one of them. And if the word itself is suggestive of varied thought, surely one cannot stand on that fated ridge and realize entirely without emotion, that before him is the scene where closed the stirring drama that for a quarter of a century had deluged Europe with blood. Nature, too, has done its best to make the battlefield attractive. Nor can a day or two be more pleasantly spent than in strolling along its well kept and shaded roads, and over the sunny, sloping fields,

"Where long the pitting sky has wept  
Above the mouldered slain."

L. L. LANGDON, Bvt. Lt.-Colonel U. S. A.

\* Quatre Bras, Ligny and Waterloo. A Narrative of the Campaign in Belgium, 1815. By Dorsey Gardner. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1882.

A despatch from Fort Apache, A. T., May 12, reports that the 3d Cavalry Battalion, which is expected there on Saturday of this week, will be sent in pursuit of the White Mountain Apaches, who are reported to have gone well armed to drive away forty whites who have settled on ground a short distance off the reservation.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HENRY asks: 1. Should a first sergeant inspect a company before turning over the command to its captain? If yes, by what authority? 2. Explain N. Y. 7th regiment's fix and unfix bayonet. 3. Where is company quartermaster's position, and what arms does he carry? Ans.—1. There is no authority for a first sergeant to "inspect" a company every time he turns it over to the captain, but he should keep a sharp look out that every man is properly dressed and equipped, and in his right place. 2. The manual of fix and unfix bayonet in the 7th is similar to the instructions as laid down in Tactics, except that in the second motion of unfix the piece is dropped into the hollow of the right arm and the point of the bayonet is directed into the scabbard by the left hand. This is necessary from the fact that the cross belt is so far to the rear. The extraordinary proficiency of the second company of the 7th regiment in this movement was originally acquired by the instruction of Gen. Alexander Shaler, their captain before the war. The other hard working captains have endeavored to follow in his footsteps with excellent result. It is brought to perfection by constant drill, and the enthusiastic attention with which the men back up their officers. 3. There is no such rank as company quartermaster.

C. S. J. asks: What amendment has been made in the 103d Article of War? Ans.—None as yet. See answer to "Whipple" in JOURNAL of April 22, 1882, p. 861.

W. G. asks: Am I entitled to wear the war chevron? I enlisted in the latter part of the war in the Regular Army for three years and was honorably discharged. Ans.—Yes, if you served one or more campaigns in the field.

SERGEANT-MAJOR asks: 1. What are the prospects of having the Regular Army represented at Creedmoor this coming autumn to compete for the Hilton Trophy? 2. What are the prospects for division teams getting the prizes won last year under G. O. 44? Ans.—1. The prospects are good, and the Army will, we firmly believe, have a suitable representation at Creedmoor this year. 2. Good; Gen. Hancock now has the prizes for the Atlantic team, and as soon as they are suitably inscribed will present them. See last week's JOURNAL.

J. A. E. asks: What books should I study to fit me for a commission, where can I get them, and what will they cost? Ans.—Write to a good book publisher in any of our large cities for a list, with cost, of books suited to perfect you in a sound and thorough English education. It would require too much space to give you a list of all such books, because there are many works of condensed information which would suit your purpose just as well.

W. C. writes that he has noticed that many companies in the Army still adhere to the requirements of G. O. 92, A. G. O., 1872, requiring "number of regiment in middle of facing of collar on each side," notwithstanding that G. O. 8, A. G. O., 1877, says, hereafter the cap badges, number of regiments and letters of companies will be worn by enlisted men of the Army and on dress and forage caps, and asks: "Should the numbers of regiments be worn on the coat collar, since promulgation of G. O. 8, A. G. O., 1877?" Ans.—The regulations of 1881 which now govern provide for the number of the regiment being worn on the coat collar as well as on the forage cap. See par. 2716 and par. 2765 to 2774. Par. 2775 distinctly says: "This regulation (as to forage cap badges) does not dispense with nor prohibit the wearing on the collar of the coat the number of regiment or badge of corps."

J. P. N. asks: Can you or any of your readers give me the address of a member of the family of Comdr. Jos. M. Bradford, U. S. N.; Surgeon W. S. Fort, U. S. N., and Comdr. Austin Pendergrast, U. S. N.? Ans.—Comdr. Bradford married a daughter of Gov. Goodwin, of Portsmouth, N. H. Write to him or Comdr. George Dewey, U. S. N., Secretary of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C., for information. Dr. Fort was appointed from Jersey City, N. J. Last address given at Mount Holly, N. J. Last address of Lieut.-Comdr. Pendergrast, Newberg, Ky. He was appointed from Kentucky.

R. says: A decision was rendered under date of Aug. 6, 1881, and published in your paper of a near date, as to lowering the piece at inspection. Please republish same. Ans.—The decision referred to was in a letter A. G. O., Aug. 2, 1881, in reply to a question presented by Col. John H. King, U. S. A. The General of the Army decided as follows: "After the piece has been inspected and returned to the recruit, and the hammer placed on the safety notch, the right hand is not dropped to the side before lowering the piece with the left hand, but it is passed at once directly to 'near the middle band' and the piece lowered to the ground."

J. F. asks: Can an officer order an enlisted man to groom and saddle his private horse even if the horse is to all intents and purposes kept in the interests of the public service and foddered at the public expense? In the event of the enlisted man refusing could he be tried for disobedience of orders? Ans.—If in a cavalry or light artillery command the regulations as to stable duty are specific, and the horse would be groomed at the usual stable hours. But there are cases of mounted officers at posts where enlisted men might not necessarily be compelled to care for their horses.

A CORRESPONDENT at Akron, O., asks: In the JOURNAL for May 6, p. 921, you mention General Orders, No. 12, N. Y. N. G., giving instruction regarding field and camp duties. Can you tell me where to get copies and the cost? If it is not printed for sale, would it not pay you to print it in pamphlet form? Ans.—The order mentioned is distributed in pamphlet form from the Adjutant General's Office, State of New York, among the National Guard. It is not for sale. Perhaps the Adjutant General would let you have a copy upon application.

C. W. S. asks: Has a civilian any chance now to obtain an appointment in the Army, and how should application be made? Ans.—The chances are slim at present, and will be until the Military Academy graduates are assigned, and even then if there are still vacancies they may be filled from approved non-commissioned officers. Application is made either to the Secretary of War or to the President direct, and should be accompanied by testimonials as to character, ability, etc., from prominent persons. Influence is a powerful factor in such matters, so it is not well to spare it if it is to be had.

H. L. W. asks: Has not the General of the Army decided that any block of five consecutive shots in a day's firing may be taken to represent the soldier's score for that day. Ans.—In September, 1881, it was announced that the General of the Army had decided that any five consecutive shots fired in one day, at any one range, may be selected and recorded as a score.

Can any of our readers inform us of the address of Capt. Kelley, of Co. C, 11th regt., N. G. S. N. Y., Veteran Reserve Corps?

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

THE first and second stages of the first competition in the "International Military Practice Match" took place on Saturday, May 6, and Wednesday, May 10. On Saturday the rain and heavy fog prevented the contestants from making exceptionally good scores, and the attendance was small. On Wednesday the weather was more favorable in the forenoon, while in the afternoon it turned out rainy and windy. A number of competitors who entered on Saturday retired before completing their scores. Those who remained in the match made the following scores:

Name.	May 6.			May 10.		
	200.	500.	600.	800.	900.	1000.
T. J. Dolan, 12th N. Y. . . . .	31	28	27	27	26	22
Capt. J. C. Mallory, U. S. E. . .	27	30	27	16	10	20
Capt. J. L. Price, 7th N. Y. . . .	28	26	28	18	11	12
Capt. W. N. Walker, 23d N. Y. . .	37	28	25	6	0	2
W. J. Underwood, 7th N. Y. . . .	23	33	21	15	16	9
Lt. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Art. . . .	29	21	24	Retired.		
J. S. Shepherd, 23d N. Y. . . . .	37	26	14	20	16	8
Capt. A. M. Miller, U. S. E. . . .	27	21	16	22	14	14
H. C. Brown, 23d N. Y. . . . .	18	20	21	14	19	7
F. Backofen, 47th N. Y. . . . .	18	20	4	—	—	—
G. L. Fox, 23d N. Y. . . . .	—	—	—	17	0	0
F. Alder, 7th N. Y. . . . .	—	—	—	15	18	12

At a practice shooting of the Amateur Rifle Club, Major George Shorkley, U. S. Army, had his rifle burst, but having previously had his fingers blown from his hand by a similar accident, he sustained no injuries.

An additional contest has been arranged on the range for German militiamen exclusively, the prize to be a medal valued at \$100. The match will take place in two weeks.

Col. Litchfield, and Gens. Wingate and Smith, the committee appointed at the last session of the National Rifle Association to select a suitable rifle to be used in shooting the International Match, met on May 10 and appointed as associate members the following named gentlemen: Dr. E. B. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia; L. L. Hubbard, President of the Massachusetts Rifle Association; Col. J. O. P. Burnside, of Washington, D. C.; Capt. H. J. Binns, of San Francisco, and Col. J. A. Shaffer, of Chicago, Ill. Col. John Bodine, of New York, and G. E. P. Howard, of New Jersey, were elected regular members of the committee to serve continuously. The following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The riflemen who are to represent America in the International Rifle Match which is to be shot at Creedmoor in September next will have to compete not only against the best military shots of Great Britain, but the best military rifles which can be made by the English gunmakers, it is therefore

Resolved, That the gunmakers of this country are earnestly solicited to co-operate with this committee in endeavoring to provide such rifles for the American team as will enable it to meet its opponents upon an equal footing as to weapons.

It was also decided to apply to the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army for assistance in producing a rifle that will meet the requirements.

Major Charles B. Waller, of the British team, has written to Gen. George W. Wingate, the chairman of the committee of the American National Rifle Association, requesting him to make arrangements for the quarters of the British team after their arrival. The British team will consist of about twenty persons. They will probably arrive here in the last week in August. Major Waller desires that there shall be a clear understanding that no man on either side shall be allowed to change his rifle in the match unless it is disabled; that a man must not use one rifle for short ranges and another for long ranges.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—Company G, which, under the energetic management of Captain DeMott, has been making rapid strides towards perfection, and now enjoys an enviable reputation for efficiency, held its closing drill of the season on Monday evening, May 8, at the armory, in fatigue uniform and helmets. Fall in was ordered at 8.15 P. M.; the men were all on the spot and obeyed promptly; sizing the company roll call and inspection were rapidly gone through with, and at their conclusion the first sergeant turned over a command of 24 files front. The bearing of the men during roll call showed that great care had been exercised in their training—their appearance made a favorable impression at once. The first command was right forward fours right, executed with some difficulty in the step at the beginning, which was rectified, however, as soon as the men had marched a short distance and become settled, and from this out the column proceeded steadily and firmly until the command fours left brought the men into line. The dress and alignments were kept up in a first-class style in marching to the front as well as in wheeling. Guide and pivot performed their parts with good judgment, and the line was kept unbroken and straight. It occurred to us that the captain in wheeling should give the command forward sooner than he is in the habit of doing—the company seemed to anticipate the command in each case. The manual on the march was excellent, the halt and carry were good—and here while referring to the handling of the pieces we may as well state that the helmet interferes with the right shoulder, and the manner of carrying the cartridge box in front with the carry. Why don't the 22d carry their cartridge boxes in the centre of the belt on the back as is customary in the Army with troops in garrison? There is no necessity to have them in front, except when the men are firing, while on drill it interferes with the manual as well as it exposes the box to become scratched by knocking against it with the musket.

After some more wheeling and marching in line and column of fours the command on left into line was given, and executed well so far as distances and dressing were concerned, while the halt and carry were in no case as well performed as we were led to expect from the remainder of the performance; the men need more practice in this respect. Some time was then devoted to marches in line, wheels about by fours, oblique marches, and practice in executing by the right and left flanks in column of fours. While these were all executed with great precision this cannot be said of formation of line to the front in double time, which, although it cannot be called a badly executed movement, was too crowded and irregular to come up to the level of the remainder of the performance. After dressing the line the company started forward by the command right forward fours right, broke into double time, passed around the hall, wheeled into line by fours and executed an excellent march in line and wheel in double time. These were performed as well as can be desired and reflected great credit upon the company. This ended the marching, and previous to dismissal the manual and loadings and firings were executed with spirit and precision. The men are rapid in their movements, steady in their bearing and attentive to the commands. In ready they hold the right hand too low; two inches below the right breast is not at the hip. This was the only point open to criticism during the firing, which concluded the drill. The

latter fully sustained the favorable reputation the company has of late enjoyed. Both men and officers have been working to a good purpose—another such a season and they will be second to none in the Guard.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. J. Cavanagh.—The companies of the regiment will assemble in full dress uniform and equipments, on the following dates, for inspection, dress parade, the manual of loading and firing, and movements in the school of the company: E, Capt. Coleman, Monday, May 8; I, Capt. Cunningham, Tuesday, May 9; B, Lieut. Conlin, Wednesday, May 10; H, Capt. McDonnell, Thursday, May 11; F, Capt. Cushing, Friday, May 12; C, Capt. Horgan, Monday, May 15; D, Capt. Plunket, Tuesday, May 16; A, Capt. Brennan, Wednesday, May 17; G, Capt. Ryan, Thursday, May 18, and F, Capt. Kerr, Friday, May 19. Assembly, on each occasion, will be "at 8 P. M., sharp." The above will be the last company drills for the season. The regiment will assemble in full dress uniform, white pants, white cross and waist belts and gloves, on Thursday, May 25, at armory, at 8 P. M., for dress parade, review, and the presentation of marksmen's badges.

The regiment assembled at the armory on Monday evening, April 24, and was equalized into 10 commands of 16 files for battalion drill. Formation and equalization was prompt, but more care in assignment of officers to companies should be exercised. Officers should be distributed in accordance with directions laid down in tactics for the formation of the battalion, and assignments should be made so as to avoid having two companies, which form a division, under command of 2d lieutenants, while other divisions have captains in command of both companies, as was the case on this occasion. Col. Cavanagh was still sick, and in the absence of the lieutenant-colonel, Major Duffy had command of the drill. Present, carry, order, and right shoulder arms were well and regularly executed, and the men carried themselves well in the march in column of fours, which commenced the manoeuvres. At the command close column on first division right in front, the consequence of the irregular assignment of officers above referred to became at once apparent, as some of the junior officers in command of divisions and companies were entirely ignorant of their business, which was the more to be deplored as the companies under their command numbered among the best in the regiment, and the men presented a creditable appearance. The movement was badly executed. Column of fours last division right forward fours right was better, and needs no criticism. In forming line markers and guides were behindhand, nor did some of the officers seem to understand their utility. On repetition the formation of column of divisions was somewhat better, the battalion broke into column of fours well, and the men executed the halt and carry in a prompt and exact manner. Deployment of column on 5th division somewhat later was also fairly executed, and the guides and colors responded promptly when ordered on the line.

More confusion amongst the officers was created by the command for formation of double column, fours left and right. After straightening out this movement deployment of column to the right and left was fairly well performed. The drill mostly consisted of formation of column of divisions and deployments into line, the instructor evidently endeavoring to perfect the battalion in these movements if possible, but with poor success. The right of companies rear into column was poorly executed on the part of the officers, nearly all failing to take their positions and to give the order "right fours right about." The intelligence on the part of the men, however, made up to a large extent for the want of that article in some of the officers. They marched well, and seemed to understand the execution of the command whereby complete disaster of some of the movements was prevented. Some of the officers got their companies considerably mixed several times, and it was quite difficult at times to extricate them. The want of study was apparent in every movement. The manual of arms which concluded the drill was promptly and handsomely executed, as were all the parts of the drill where the execution depended on the men.

G. A. R.—The arrangements for the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Baltimore next month, are rapidly approaching completion. The Executive Committee announces that, in addition to several thousand members of the Grand Army who will be present, the 14th Brooklyn Regiment of National Guards, Duryea's Zouaves, the Richmond Blues, Charleston Light Infantry, and many other military organizations from different parts of the country have signified their intention of taking part in the celebration.

WASHINGTON LIGHT BATTERY, Capt. Earle, have decided upon an excursion in July, and a committee has been appointed to select a grove and make all the necessary arrangements. This battery has secured more accommodations, having now a ground floor whereby they can drill in mounting and dismounting their Gatlings without having to hoist them up three flights of stairs. As soon as the repairs are completed it is Capt. Earle's intention to have a target erected and experiments with the Gatling will be made. It is also intended to have a rifle range attached. The officers have already subscribed liberally towards prizes for marksmanship. The battery has accepted an invitation to be present at a reception given by Co. H, 9th regiment, on May 12.

CONNECTICUT.—The Foot Guard of Hartford had a competition drill on Friday evening, April 28th, at their armory for a handsome new medal, presented to the company by the officers, for individual proficiency in drilling. The company turned out 51 strong, from which number 29 men were picked out, who gave a very creditable exhibition of the manual of arms. This squad was gradually weeded down until Sergt. Naedle and Corp. Havens remained as the only competitors. The Sergeant failed to prove himself equal to the occasion, and gave out, so that the medal was awarded, amid loud applause, to Corporal Havens. The trophy was handed to him by ex-Mayor Parsons, who accompanied his action by a neat little speech.

The Hartford City Guard had an excursion to Williamantic on Wednesday afternoon, May 3d, in full dress uniform. On arrival they were escorted by a battalion of the 3d regiment, C. N. G., Companies E and K, to the mills of the Williamantic Loom Company, upon invitation of the managers, Col. Barrows, Senator Boss, and others, after which supper was served at the Union armory, Williamantic.

At 9 A. M., May 3d, the Hartford Foot Guard marched from the armory under command of Major Kinney, to hold their field day at the grounds of the "Retreat," a beautiful spot owned by Dr. Hearns, who has put the same at the disposal of the company for the purpose. The forenoon was spent in instruction in the schools of the soldier and the company, under supervision of 1st Sergeant Embler, who had been detailed as drill instructor for the day. At noon an excellent lunch was partaken of, after which two hours were spent in thorough drill in the school of the battalion. The exercises wound up with a dress parade. Returning, the company marched by platoon front through Washington street to the West Park, where another dress parade was



executed in excellent style, witnessed by a large crowd. The company showed, by its performance, that it is well entitled to the rank it claims among the best military organizations. From the park the company returned to the armory, where it reassembled at 8 p. m., marched to the Union depot, received the City Guard, and marched back to the armory, thus concluding a hard but useful day's work.

The commission for the selection of a site for an armory to be built at New Haven under the act of the General Assembly, providing for the erection of armories at the expense of the State, have recommended the purchase of a site large enough to admit of a building in which there could be a drill hall anywhere from 175 to 200 feet one way and 90 to 100 feet the other. There will be a rifle gallery running lengthwise, company rooms, etc., and in all probability the brigade headquarters will be in the new armory.

The 1st regiment has received the following instructions in G. O. No. 3, Hartford, May 1, 1882:

In pursuance of G. O. No. 5, A. G. O., April 20, 1882, this regiment will parade for field manoeuvres, on Tuesday, May 16, 1882, in fatigue uniform (with leggings), with one day's rations. Haversacks and canteens will be worn suspended over the right shoulder, resting back of left hip, canteen on top of haversack, straps under waist belt.

The object of the day's exercises is to afford to the members of the regiment practical instruction in route marching, skirmishing as in actual service, picket and outpost duty, with attack and defence of occupied positions.

The regiment is divided, for the purpose of manoeuvres, into two distinct parts. Companies A, B, F, H, and K, under the direct command of the Colonel, will form the attacking force, and will wear black waist-belts. Companies D, E, and G, under command of the Major, will compose the defending party, and will wear white waist-belts.

Firing must be slow and deliberate, both for instruction and economy of ammunition, and every officer is directed to so control the firing of the men as to render the supply of ammunition sufficient for the movements of the day.

For the purpose of preventing the possibility of scorching by powder, and to avoid personal contact, it is ordered that the opposing skirmish lines shall not approach each other nearer than 100 feet during the skirmishing.

The commands will be in readiness to leave their armories not later than 7:30 a. m. In case of storm on the 16th inst., the exercises will be postponed until the first fair day.

Detailed instructions of procedure will be sent to each company commander.

Field and staff officers will appear mounted, and report in accordance with special instructions.

Resignations—Co. G, 2d Lieut. T. H. Montgomery, honorably discharged, March 23; Co. H, 1st Lieut. H. Simon, Jr., honorably discharged, April 8.

Appointments—Co. G, 1st Sergt. W. B. Dunn, to be 2d Lieut., April 10, vice Montgomery, resigned. Co. H, 2d Lieut. J. W. Crane, to be 1st Lieut., April 18, vice Simon, resigned; Sergt. W. H. McLean, to be 2d Lieut., April 18, vice Crane, promoted.

TEXAS.—The Houston Light Guard and the Washington Guard, of Galveston, recently participated in a prize drill, the Houston Light Guard carrying off the honors.

OHIO.—From Cleveland a correspondent writes May 5: "Of late military matters here have been quite lively, a new independent cadet company having formed, under the name of the Brooks Corps. They have a very tasty blue uniform and give promise of being a fine company. Co. A, 5th regiment, O. N. G., under command of Capt. Pelt, were disbanded this week on account of small membership, and inefficiency in drill. More companies of this regiment will soon follow, as it seems the National Guards in Cleveland do not flourish. The only companies that seem to prosper are those companies in the smaller towns around Cleveland. The National Guard in this State are poorly uniformed (one company in Elgin, O., having worn an eight dollar uniform for over five years.) Their armories are without any comforts, in fact none of them are heated. The officers of the 5th raised a subscription for the purpose of fitting up the rooms. They succeeded in getting quite a sum. They then fitted up one room very elegantly for regimental headquarters; the men, of course, are excluded from this room. These taken together with other small matters explain the condition of the 5th regiment. The Cleveland Light Artillery have adopted the white regulation helmets for summer wear.

The Gatling Gun Battery have completed their new armory and it is without exception the best and finest fitted up armory in the State.

The Cleveland Grays have received an invitation to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in Detroit June 15 and 16, also to take part in the prize drill. The prizes on that occasion are: 1st, \$1,000; 2d, \$300; 3d, \$100. The Grays will probably attend, but not take part in prize drill.

RHODE ISLAND.—In his report for the year 1881, the Adjutant General states that the State of Rhode Island can now truthfully claim that the uniform and equipment of its brigade militia is superior to that of the troops of any other State in the Union, and equal to that of the Regular Army of the United States, and that in case of necessity the Rhode Island troops could take the field thoroughly equipped for any service at less than twenty-four hours' notice. The militia now numbers 151 officers and 1,242 men, as against 167 officers and 1350 men in 1830, a reduction of 124, brought about by the disbandment of companies C and D. The brigade was encamped for five days, from August 23 to Aug. 27, at Oakland Beach, with a somewhat inferior attendance in comparison with previous years, the percentage being only 78.2, while in 1879 and 1880 they were 86.6 and 88.2. The reduction is attributed to the exactions of business during the month of August, and the question of an earlier encampment has therefore been raised, but not yet decided. The expenses of the militia fell somewhat below the appropriation, which was \$24,000, and an unexpended balance of \$837 was left in the Treasury. For the present year an appropriation of \$22,500 is recommended. A novel feature of the Rhode Island militia is the addition of a small Signal corps, which is reported in quite efficient condition, and favorably mentioned by Captain Frank E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Artillery, in his report on the encampment at Oakland Beach, which he inspected. The document contains the reports of Gen. Rhodes, commanding the brigade, and of the chiefs of the various staff departments. The appearance and discipline of the troops is favorably commented upon generally, yet all unite in stating that there is much room for improvement still. The brigade commander recommends the appointment of a commission to change the law in regard to re-enlistments, in view of the great number of men to be discharged during the coming summer, and with reference to the diminished attendance at camp, he says: "While the percentage of present was less than during the camp of 1880, yet under the circumstances it was to me very satisfactory. In my judgment the camp should be ordered at an earlier date, say as near the 1st of July as possible, in order to secure the largest attendance. The increase of business during the

month of August, each year, undoubtedly prevents many of the men from attending; but I am of the opinion that any employer who forbids his employee attending camp on pain of forfeiting his situation, thereby causing the man to violate his solemn oath to obey the laws of the State and the orders of his superior officer, assumes a position detrimental to the interests of the community at large. The militia is organized to protect the property of the citizens of our State, and any man who by word or deed prevents the members from perfecting themselves in the duties thereof, is unworthy of the confidence of his fellow citizens." Major W. J. Bradford, A. I. G., recommends that the men be armed with the .45 instead of the .50 calibre musket, and states that neglect of the care of the arms was noticed in several of the infantry companies, caused by the fact that except when in camp they are kept in order by the company armorer. An infantry soldier should be taught that his first care is his rifle. With this we agree. A thorough understanding of the mechanism and the care of his arm is as necessary to a soldier as the knowledge of handling the same, and a man who does not know how to clean his rifle and keep it in order is only half a soldier.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Spring drills have been instituted by orders from A. G. O. as follows:

Fifth regt. Infantry, Boston, May 17, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
First Corps of Cadets, Boston, May 18, at 3 o'clock p. m.  
Second regt. Infantry, South Deerfield, May 23, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Sixth regt. Infantry, South Framingham, May 27, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
Battery A, First Light Artillery, Boston, June 3, at 10 o'clock a. m.

First Battalion Cavalry, Boston, June 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
Battery C, 1st Light Artillery, Melrose, June 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Ninth regt. Infantry, Boston, June 8, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
Battery B, Light Artillery, Shrewsbury, June 9, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Second Corps of Cadets, Salem, June 12, at 2 o'clock p. m.  
Eighth regt. Infantry, Haverhill, June 13, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Company F, Cavalry, North Chelmsford, June 16, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
First regt. Infantry, Boston, June 17, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Commissions—E. A. Buffington, of Co. K, Leominster, 2d lieutenant, vice Rice, discharged; H. E. Whitney, Co. M, Milford, 2d lieutenant, vice Early, discharged.

Discharges—1st regt., Capt. W. A. Thomas, Co. K; 8th regt., Capt. D. Casey, Co. K.

Capt. H. D. Parker has been assigned to the command of Co. D, 8th regiment.

The Lynn Light Infantry will escort Post 5, G. A. R., on Decoration Day.

Company L, 6th regiment, is making arrangements for a trip to Norfolk, Richmond, and Washington some time in June. The company will have a prize drill at the armory on Monday evening, May 15. The following changes in commissions are announced: Commissioned—6th Inf., E. A. Buffington, of Leominster, 2d lieut. Co. K, April 25, vice Rice discharged; H. E. Whitney, of Milford, 2d lieut. Co. M, April 25, vice Early discharged. Discharges—1st Inf., Capt. W. A. Thomas, Co. K, May 2; 8th regt., Capt. D. Casey, Co. K, May 4. The 5th regt. Col. W. A. Bascroft, had a battalion drill at Mechanics Association Hall on Thursday evening, May 11. Co. K, 1st regt., was ordered to elect a captain in place of W. A. Thomas on the evening of May 9. Co. D, 5th regt., celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of their organization by a supper at the Crawford House on Thursday evening, May 11. Gen. Nat. Wales and staff of the 1st Brigade have adopted the regular army helmet for their head-dress. It is stated that the 1st regt. will be turned into heavy artillery. A recent visit was made to West Point by Gen. Wales, Col. Schaff (the originator of the scheme), Wellington and Dalton, and the management and benefit of heavy artillery were demonstrated. The probability is that the heavy artillery will perform its first duties in camp this year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The fact that the 3d New Hampshire will be the guests of the 12th New York on Decoration Day is now settled beyond doubt as appears from the following circular, issued by Col. J. N. Patterson, commanding the regiment, on May 6, 1882: This command will leave Concord for New York, via Fall River, on Monday, May 29, 1882, at 3:25 p. m., to take part in Decoration Day parade with the 1st Division, N. G. S. N. Y., under escort of the 12th regt., N. Y. N. G. The Metropolitan Hotel will be the headquarters of the regiment while in New York.

INDIANA.—The Committee of Arrangement for the military encampment to be held near Indianapolis in the first week in July decided in addition to those offered for infantry to offer also prizes for artillery companies. The first prize will be \$300, the second \$125, and the third \$75, making the total prizes offered \$4,000. The first two prizes to artillerymen will be open to all companies and the last to Indiana companies alone. The prizes will bring to Indianapolis batteries from Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, Nashville, Chicago, Danville (Ill.), Terre Haute, Butler, and Michigan City. The artillery drill will take place on the first day of July, and will undoubtedly be a most interesting contest.

The Indianapolis Encampment and Tournament.—Brig.-Gen. J. K. Carnahan, who has been appointed in charge of the encampment which will take place at Indianapolis from July 1 to 6 inclusive, under date of the 2d of May, has issued rules and regulations for the government of the camp and the competitive drill which will take place on the occasion for a prize. In view of the importance and the general interest taken in it, we publish here the programme of prizes offered by the Drill Corps of Raper Commandery Knights Templar of Indiana:

Free for All.—Open to all infantry companies of the United States, organized in compliance with and in support of the laws of their respective States. First prize, \$1,500; second prize, \$1,000.

Indiana Legion Prize.—Open only to infantry companies of the Indiana Legion. First prize, \$350; second prize, \$250; third prize, \$150.

Grand Artillery Prize.—Open to all artillery organizations of the United States, organized in accordance with the laws of their respective States. The best gun squad, \$300; second, \$125. Special prize to the best gun squad of the Indiana Legion, \$75.

The drills to be in accordance with the authorized Tactics of the U. S. Army.

The above prizes will be secured or deposited as may be directed by Gen. Carnahan, subject to the award of the judges.

Gen. Carnahan is authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations for the conduct of the drill, and to appoint the judges, who shall be for the "Free for All" competition, officers of the U. S. Army, and for the Legion prizes such officers as he may select. The hours for the competitive drills to be set by the executive committee, con-

currently with himself. The Drill Corps of Raper Commandery will furnish subsistence free of charge to all companies of the Indiana Legion taking part in the encampment, and to all organizations from other States entering for the competitive drills, and such military organizations as he may invite to participate in the encampment. An allowance of \$3 per day will be paid to each company for expense of cooking.

In G. O. No. 15 Gen. Carnahan assumes command and prescribes the regulations for the government of the encampment and competitive drill.

NEW YORK.—Elections.—Private H. Sylvester, 1st lieutenant, and 1st Sergt. J. Morse, 2d lieutenant of Co. F, 11th regiment.

The majority of the Committee of the National Guard Association, who met last week at Albany, declared themselves in favor of the Parker code, which has now passed its third reading in the Assembly. It is stated that the Roosevelt code does not stand any chance of passing.

Resignations have been accepted of 1st Lieut. J. M. Amory, Co. C, 7th regiment; 1st Lieut. Louis Goldsmith, Co. B, 12th regiment; Major Jos. Holland, Inspector, 2d Brigade; Capt. Jethro Mosher, 12th regiment; Major W. B. Wetmore, 9th regiment; 2d Lieut. P. C. Dooley, 69th regiment. Commissions have been received for Capt. E. T. Smith and 1st Lieut. T. A. Keir, 71st regiment; Lieut.-Col. D. B. Williamson, A. A. G.; Major S. H. Olin, J. A.; Capt. W. E. Roosevelt, quartermaster, all of the 2d Brigade; Col. W. Seward, Jr., 9th regiment. Elections.—J. E. Schermerhorn, 2d lieutenant Co. K, 7th regiment. Appointed.—R. D. Jewett, captain and Co. S, 2d Brigade. Capt. Abram B. Lawrence has been assigned to the staff of the 4th Division as Acting Assistant Inspector, Special Orders No. 49, c. n. (supernumerary officer.)

The order for the parade on Decoration Day is in preparation. The programme is as follows: The regiments will form in column on 51st street and streets above, heads of column on 5th avenue. March at 9:30 a. m. Point of review at Worth monument. Dismissal after marching through 5th avenue, 14th street, around Union Square, down Broadway to Canal street.

Capt. Walton, West, and Chapman, 9th regiment, were on Monday evening, May 8, appointed a committee to find a suitable candidate to fill the vacant majorship in the 9th, with directions to bring in their report on Monday evening, May 15. The committee have decided upon Mr. T. B. Rand, at present eminent Commander of the Palestine Commandery, and late captain of volunteers. The choice is a good one, and has our best hopes for success.

The 7th regiment intend to add to their laurels by attending the competitive drills at the encampment of the Indiana Legion at Indianapolis from July 1 to 6 next. The trip would prove a somewhat expensive one and the matter has therefore been submitted to the various companies for consideration.

The athletic games of Co. B, 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to take place at their armory, 45th street and Broadway, on Saturday evening, May 20, at eight o'clock, promises to be a success. Entries have been received from various regiments of the N. G., and in the 5 mile run T. H. Noonan, Co. K, 71st regt., and C. J. Leach, Co. B, 12th regiment, well known amateur athletes, intend making it hot for each other. Athletes from the 7th, 13th, 14th, 12th, 23d and 69th regiments will also compete in the other contests, and some good sport is anticipated. Hurdle, sack and 3 legged races; one and three mile walks; other runs; tugs of war and boxing, comprise the entertainment.

An officers' and non-commissioned officers' drill is ordered in the 11th regiment for May 17.

The seventy-sixth anniversary of the organization of Company B, 7th regiment, was celebrated by a dinner in the large dining room of Delmonico's, 26th street, on Friday, May 5. To authenticate the fact of its being the seventy-sixth year of the existence of the company, the original roll, from May, 1806, down to 1882, was on exhibition on the guest table. Ninety members and ex-members sat down to one of Delmonico's finest dinners. After the inner man was satisfied speeches were made in response to various toasts by Gen. Shaler, Col. Clark and Ward, of the 23d regiment, ex-Mayor Wickham, Lieut.-Col. Geo. M. Smith, Capt. Convers, of Co. A, 7th regiment, all former members of the 2d Co.; also, by Col. Crawford, Quartermaster Winchester, and Capt. John H. Kemp, of the veterans, followed by remarks from Lieut. Jones, Lieut. Ware, Sergt. Ring, Sergt. Wilson, of the active company, and ex-Secretary Farnham, the author of the second company song, "Pro Patria," and by ex-Corporal Clark. A feature of the decorations was a magnificent floral piece presented by Private Morrill, of the committee. At the close of the speech-making an elegant dress sword, with the names of all the members of the company engraved on the blade, was presented by Lieut. Jones, in behalf of the company, to Capt. Steele. It may be well to state that this company has not fallen below the maximum number allowed by law since the law was passed limiting the number of each company to 103, officers and men.

The 13th regiment is proud of the victory of the athletic team of Co. F over the 69th regiment team. The prize, a handsome clock, is now hanging in the room of the company.

It is rumored that the 23d regiment intends to take a trip to Newport during the summer. Preparations for annual inspection and muster has commenced in the different companies.

First Lieut. W. H. Eddy, Co. G, 47th regiment, recently promoted, has passed the Examining Board.

An election of Captain of the 3d Battery will take place on May 22d. It is probable that Lieut. H. S. Rasquin, who now commands the battery, will be elected.

If New York city is to have a parade-ground, now is the time to provide it. Some of the regiments have already commenced outside door drills, and it is unjust to make the m pay for hire of grounds out of their own funds, as the 12th was compelled to do last week.

The field day of the 2d Division will probably take place at Prospect Park on June 7.

Second Lieut. Adolph Kline, 14th regiment, has passed the Examining Board.

Second Lieut. Charles Rueger, Co. I, 32d regiment, has resigned.

The 13th regiment, two companies at the time, are receiving instruction in rifle practice at the armory.

The last of the 16 competitions of the Lottery Match of Co. B, 12th regiment, which have taken place since Oct. 1, 1881, was first April 28 at the armory range. The following are the best scores made at the 200 yards reduced target, out of a possible 35: Pvt. C. J. Leach, 32; Capt. C. S. Burns, 31; Pvt. M. C. Wood, 31; Sergt. A. B. Van Housen, 30. In taking the aggregate of the five best individual scores during the whole six months' competition it appears that Pvt. C. J. Leach stands first, with 153, and Pvt. A. King stands second, with 152 points. They thus won the two prizes offered and chances in the lottery, while 16 other members of the company qualified to draw in the lottery for a prize.

The Champion Military Marksman's Badge, State of New York, for 1877, hangs in the window of a Bowery pawn shop.



The total losses in Crivoscio and Herzegovina previous to this month were 53 killed and 154 wounded.

The *Saturday Review* says: We may in a large degree ascribe the German method of reserving fire to the fact of the then inferiority of their rifles at the longer ranges. Major Dyke puts it well when he says, "if the defending infantry is not steady" (that is, able to deliver disciplined fire) "when the enemy is yet at a distance, they are hardly likely to be so when he is comparatively near." "Hence on the defensive," says Col. Clerly, "a well-regulated fire should be brought into play at the longest range at which it will be effective."

It has been perhaps too hastily assumed that because the Turks managed to blaze away sometimes at the rate of from 200 to 300 rounds per battle in certain battalions, and because in the future we are likely to see a good deal of unaimed far-ranging fire, that the supply carried by our infantry in the field is altogether below what would be required. In no engagement during the war of 1866 did any Prussian soldier expend the ammunition on his person (60 rounds). "The total expenditure by the four Prussian armies in that war gives an average of only 7 rounds per man. The highest recorded in the German army during one day

in the war of 1870 was at Viviers, where one regiment expended 16 rounds per man." The French were more prodigal in their expenditure, yet in the fierce fight at Rezonville one division of the guard, hotly engaged, only fired 20 rounds per man. "At Kandahar Sir F. Roberts's army averaged 5 rounds per man. During the defence of Rorke's Drift, which lasted 13 hours, 9,000 rounds were fired, giving an average of 80 rounds per man, and 15 rounds fired for every Zulu killed." When we hear so much said about the enormous expenditure of ammunition with breech-loading rifles, it is curious to find that that of artillery is so very much greater.

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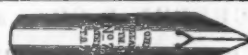
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#### DIED.

MORRIS.—At Fort Assiniboine, Montana, May 6, 1882, Major RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS, 5th U. S. Infantry, son of the late Richard Lewis Morris, M. D.

POOK.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., May 4, 1882, Mrs. MARTHA C. POOK, widow of the late Naval Constructor Samuel M. Pook, U. S. Navy.

RODGERS.—At Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882, Rear Admiral JOHN RODGERS, U. S. Navy, retired.

SONNENFELS.—At Fort Adams, R. I., May 6, Hospital Steward LOUIS SONNENFELS, U. S. A., aged 28 years.

TWINING.—At Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882, Major WILLIAM J. TWINING, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

WHITE.—At New York City, May 10, 1882, EDWARD B. WHITE, formerly 1st Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery.

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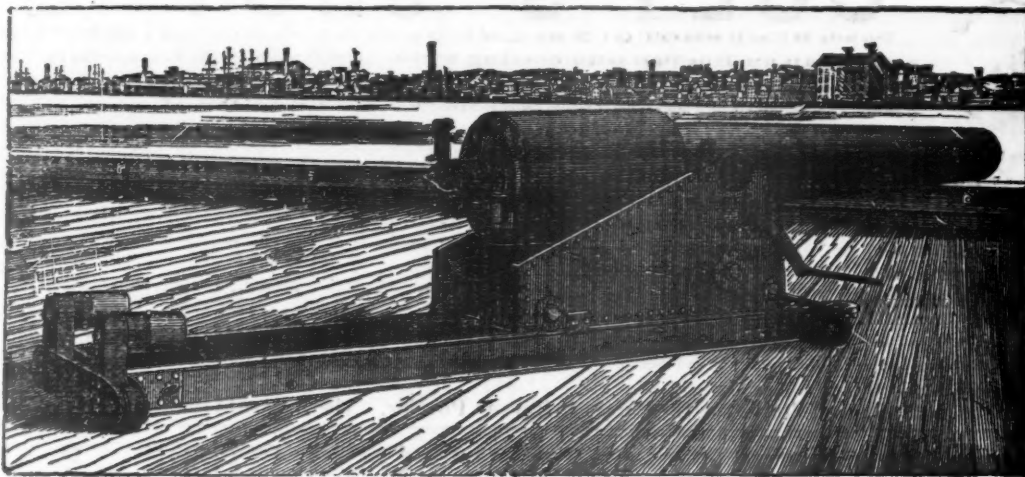
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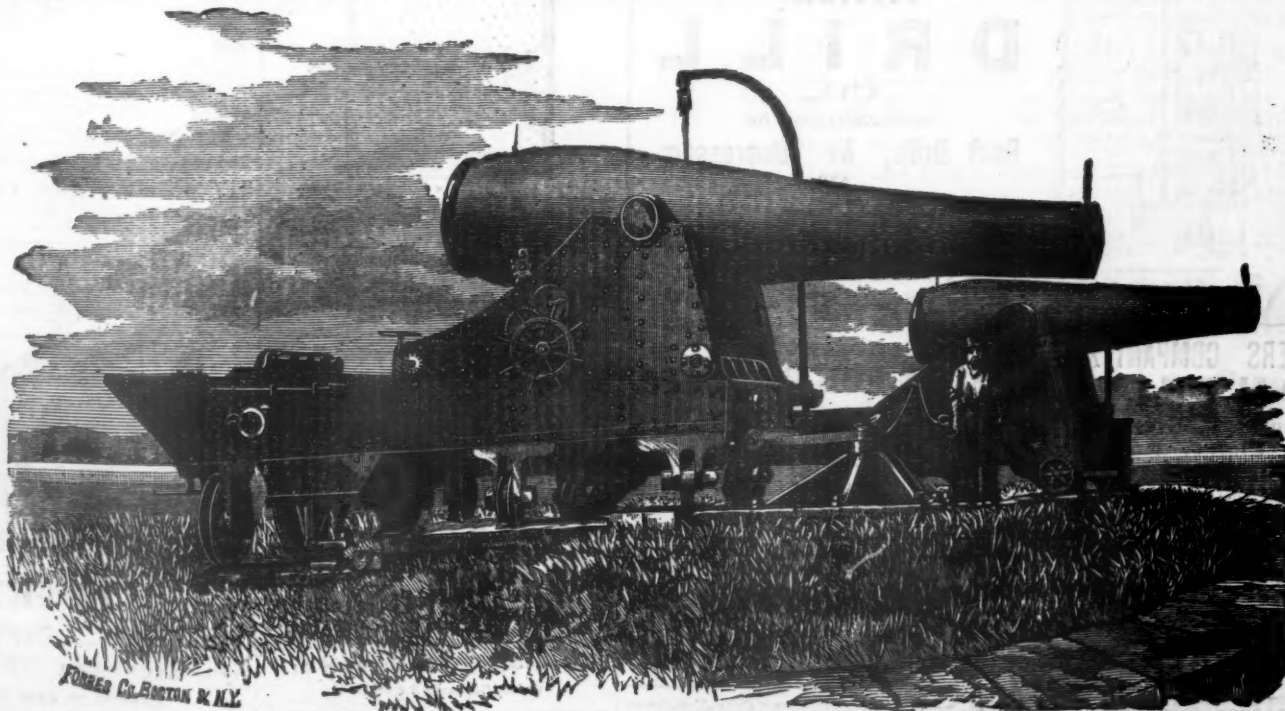
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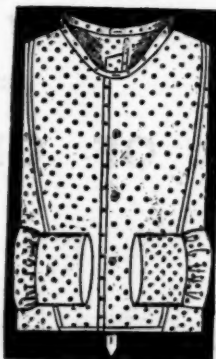
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